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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 58 March 15, 1933 NO. 6

Charred Documents
Dr. L. Bendikson

Films Versus Books
Edward A. Henry

The Preparatory School Library
Oscar H. McPherson

The Allotment of Book Funds — A Defense
Charles M. Baker

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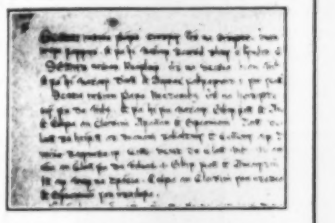

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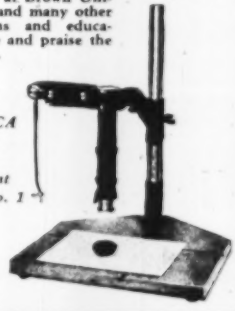

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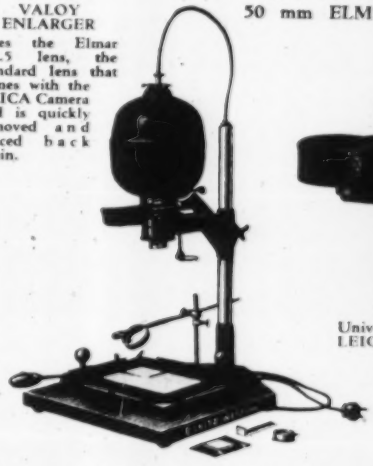

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We are very sorry to announce that the article on "Money-Saving Devices in the Catalog Department," by Florence Fuchs of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., scheduled for the April first Equipment Number, will be postponed until later. This delay is necessary in order that one or two pieces of equipment may be more closely examined before being discussed in this article. The two major articles, therefore, for the Equipment Number will be one on library chairs by Dr. Koch of Northwestern University and one on "Labor Saving Printed Forms," by Mr. McCombs of the Washington Square Library, New York University.

Two articles scheduled for the April fifteenth number are: "The Children's Librarian Takes Stock," by Mary R. Lucas, supervisor of Young People's Reading, Providence, R. I., Public Library; and "The Depression University," by W. F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Homestead, Pennsylvania.

B. E. W.

A Letter from a Librarian

January 4, 1933

Miss Julia E. Elliott
F. E. Compton & Company
1000 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Miss Elliott:

At last I have cleared my desk of reading and reference material which has been waiting for me, and one of the things has been the marked volume of Compton's. Not that I really needed to read that, for we now have a set of the new edition, and we think it is the best ever. I used it with our library instruction classes in November, and the blessing of having volumes labeled A, B, etc., is almost too great to speak of calmly! For years it has been a battle to explain what "Whiz to Zulu" might mean! There were always some mystified spirits who never knew their alphabet well enough to surmount the difficulty.

Also, the alphabetical arrangement is wonderfully rounded out and completed by the Fact-Index in each volume. And as a tribute to you, may we say that the index is a marvel of clearness and definiteness, at least for everything we have looked up; and we used it for our class reference problems. I enjoyed your article on "The Making of an Encyclopedia Index," and felt at home in its library principles.

We were furthermore pleased to see the very up-to-dateness of the new edition - the pictures of A Century of Progress in Chicago, the pictures of Pluto, etc. And are the articles interesting? Well, I certainly became absorbed in one on the solar system - the style was so far removed from the usual encyclopedic method, and yet the facts were there.

All this just means, "Thanks, congratulations, and best wishes!"

Very truly,
(Name upon request)
Children's Librarian

When this interesting letter came in unsolicited on January 4th, we asked the librarian who wrote it if we might reproduce it in this publication. She writes that she will be happy to have us use it and that she will be glad also to have us furnish her name upon request to anyone who is interested.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Films Versus Books[1]

By EDWARD A. HENRY

Director of Libraries, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

THE TITLE assigned me is something of a misnomer. None of us is interested in substituting films for books when the books are available, (except perhaps in the case of newspaper,—of which more later). It might better be phrased, "Films Versus Photostats,"—as a means of reproducing rare books and manuscripts.

In the March 1, 1932 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, I published a paper on "Books on Film: Their Use and Care." The Committee in charge of this program asked me to prepare a paper which will report progress upon this project during the year. As soon as possible after accepting the assignment I sent out a brief questionnaire. This paper reports the results of that questionnaire and includes other information secured by following out leads which developed from the consideration of the returns. Unfortunately, as will appear below, there has not been time to receive returns upon all of these later leads. Hence this paper is at best only a report of progress. I will, as far as possible, avoid duplicating material in the published article so any of my hearers who are interested should consult that article. May I take this opportunity to thank those who were kind enough to reply to "another questionnaire—how we hate them!" and especially Dr. Williamson and others who not only answered the questionnaire but gave me additional leads.

One state university librarian in replying wrote:

"In the dozen or more reference libraries I visited in Europe last summer I found that they are not taking the matter half as seriously as we here in America seem to think they are. Most of them with whom I talked still pin their faith to photostatic or other photographic processes."

This statement surprised me not at all except that it implied that we thought Europe was taking a deep interest in this matter. This is distinctly an American problem. The French or German scholar wishing to consult a rare book or manuscript in the Vatican or in the British Museum finds it not nearly so difficult or expensive to go to the document as does the scholar in New York, Chicago or Berkeley. Most of the larger libraries of Europe are rich in rare books and manuscripts. Comparatively speaking, quite the reverse is true of American libraries except the Huntington Library and a very few others. It is the problem of American librarians to develop some process which will make available to all scholars not only our own treasures but especially those of Europe. The photostat has done much along this line but at best it is very expensive. No one has made this more clear than Professor Binkley who on pages 83 and 84 of his "Methods of Reproducing Research Materials" writes:

"A fifty page issue of *The New York Times* covers with print two hundred and seventy square feet of paper surface. It sells for three cents on the street. Photographed full size it will cover eighty-six dollars worth of photostat paper; reduced twenty-four diameters it will go on three cents worth of film."

1 A paper read before the meeting of university librarians at Chicago on Dec. 29, 1932 with a few changes bringing the information down to date.

Of course this statement does not consider the labor costs involved nor apparatus costs. The Leica camera costs but a fraction of the price of a photostat machine. Certainly the labor costs are not any more in producing film than in producing photostats. Nor are binding costs considered. The library would have to pay a good round sum to bind this eighty-six dollars worth of photostat paper. The film, of course, involves no binding expense. Nor does this statement consider storage problems. My article of last March showed that nine years of *The New York Times* on film could be kept on a single shelf which at the moment in our own stacks bears only one month (two volumes) of that great paper. (Of course we could pile another month on the same shelf but who wants to move three heavy volumes of *The Times* to get at the one desired,—for the wanted one always seems to be at the bottom of the pile.)

In reply to my question the following libraries reported that they had at present no film reproductions of books or manuscripts: University of California (Berkeley), University of Illinois, John Crerar Library, Johns Hopkins University Library, University of Michigan Library, University of Minnesota Library, New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Rice Institute Library and the University of Rochester Library. However several of these are much interested in the project and Johns Hopkins has had a demonstration by Library of Congress experts. The New York Public insists that it still relies primarily on the photostat.

Columbia University reports that it has just one film copy in its library,—that is of a manuscript. But,—New York laws are strict in the matter of the storage of films,—in constructing their new library they are building a large concrete vault for film storage wholly outside of any building. It is entered from the tunnel connecting the old and new buildings and will provide generous space for a very large collection of films for, says Dr. Williamson, "We are confident that in the future there is to be a great development along this line."

The University of Chicago Library has, as yet, no filmed books. But it owns a Leica outfit including both the camera and the projector. This camera has been used successfully by four different professors in reproducing project material which will probably reach the library some day. They have no staff to reproduce their own many treasures for other libraries.

Harvard University has in its library at present no filmed books but it has upon Leica films about 4,800 double pages of Greek, Georgian and Armenian manuscripts in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, none of which has ever been published. Director Robert P. Blake writes that while the library has no means of producing positive films it would be willing to furnish to qualified scholars enlarged prints from these films. Of course, the use of such prints could not be allowed to conflict with the projected work of her own scholars upon them. 5 x 7 prints of single openings (a double page) can be furnished for eleven cents each and 8 x 10 prints for thirteen cents. These prices are provisional.

Yale University through its Associate Librarian, Charles E. Rush, has done a great deal. He writes:

"We have done only a few complete books, and these of local interest only, save two Shakespeare folios belonging to the Elizabethan Club of Yale University, of which we hold negative films. Most of our work of this magnitude has been done on specific order for individuals within the University who have paid for and retained the negatives. I cannot give a helpful summary of this work. However, we have accumulated quite a large collection of film copies of manuscripts and documents. Among these are a complete reproduction of 8,832 pieces composing the Shaw papers (early American maritime private manuscripts and documents); reproductions of the early records of the local Hopkins Grammar School; and reproductions of several manuscript parish records from early Connecticut churches, consisting of about a thousand pages. Roughly, during the past year our film business was confined to twenty-one orders covering 2,279 openings which means over four thousand pages, as an opening usually includes two pages. (The Shaw records were done over a year ago.) The average order is a little over one hundred openings though we make an absolute minimum of twenty-five openings (fifty pages) at a minimum charge of one dollar."

He adds that, except where special conditions limit, Yale would be willing to sell to other libraries positive copies of her films at three cents per opening which is one and one-half cents per page. Except where there are special restrictions, Yale would be willing to accept orders for the reproduction of her treasures at a cost of four cents per opening for positive films, Yale herself keeping the negatives. If Yale did not care to keep the negatives they alone would be furnished to the buyer at three cents per opening. She reserves the right to, and ordinarily will, keep all negatives. Perhaps it should be added that these prices are also provisional.

The Library of Congress reports no rare books reproduced on films but more than a million pages of foreign archive manuscripts on 35mm. non-perforated safety film taken with the Lemare EKA Camera outfit. Contact copies of any of these will be furnished at from three to five cents each. (It is not so stated but since the Lemare opening is 30mm. by 45mm. many openings probably include two documents.) Dr. Jameson also reports that film negative copies of any material in the library which is available to the public without restrictions may be had at from three to five cents per opening (two pages) according to the time required to make the films. He also adds

that scholars are permitted to use their own film cameras in the Library of Congress.

The Henry E. Huntington Library has a large and well organized Department of Photographic Reproduction under Dr. L. Bendikson. His article in the October 1, 1932, LIBRARY JOURNAL describes some very interesting work in reproducing blotted or censored documents by means of infra-red rays,—but that is outside the range of this paper. This Library is using both the Lemare and the Leica cameras and quotes a flat rate of five dollars per hundred pages for the reproduction of anything in the library.

A letter from Mr. William L. Clements reports that in his own personal library and in the William L. Clements Library at Michigan they have now made over eighteen hundred reproductions with Leica apparatus and soon will be in a position to quote standard prices for reproducing any of their many treasures. It appears that they usually copy the documents with the Leica camera on "ciné positive film" and then by means of an enlarging machine make full size prints on glossy, contrast paper. They are experimenting with a machine to make postal card size prints from their film negatives. These are easily read with an ordinary reading glass and promise considerable economies as compared with the full sized prints. Apparently they are not attempting direct reading by projection.

Incidentally we have learned that Professor Miles Lawrence Hanley of the Harvard English Department has used films to copy many early American diaries which he is using in connection with a study of the American language.

Mr. Gordon L. Locher of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute is also a frequent user of the Leica outfit for copying purposes. He is confident that the use of film in this way will be much increased in the near future. He offers many valuable hints regarding the work and invites correspondence with others who are interested.

Professor James A. Barnes of Temple University, Philadelphia, is also making use of a Leica outfit in copying documents for his own historical research work.

The Filmograph Corporation whose Eastern Office is in Philadelphia offers a very interesting film service which opens up a field which was barely mentioned in my article last March. They do not sell or lease apparatus. They only sell service which provides the finished film. Their chief business to date has been copying long files of public records. They quote a rate of two cents per page on orders of 100,000 pages or more of bound volumes and slightly higher rates for loose documents. This service is, obviously, not economically available for small jobs such as the twenty-five page order which Yale will accept. But it does open up the problem of reproducing newspapers. Recently we were offered a file of *The London Times* from 1800 to date for $7,500. We did not buy it because we could not secure the funds at the moment but the problem of storage was also raised. We do not know the number of pages involved but it may run to a million. Filmograph Corporation would reproduce this quantity at a cent and a half a page or for $15,000 and the resulting rolls of film could be stored in about a hundredth of the space needed for the original papers. Also the Filmoscope Device for reading the films can be geared so that a quarter turn of the control handle will move the film fifty pages, a full turn two hundred pages, etc., making it a very simple matter to turn from one date to another. Compare this with the physical labor of handling one bound volume after another. Incidentally the Filmograph people are studying the problem of adapting their service to the needs of librarians.

As soon as I accepted this assignment I wrote to the Société des Editions sur Films des Bibliothèques Nationales de France for information as to what they were doing at present. Up to date no reply has been received. Last summer I received a communication from a firm in Boston which was considering the possibility of accepting the American agency for the French films. We shall all be interested to find out whether or not the economic situation has forced the French firm out of business. It seems quite evident that they have sold few if any films in America as yet.

Now may I summarize briefly? Only Harvard, Yale, the Library of Congress, the Henry E. Huntington Library and the Clements Library seem to be equipped to accept orders for film copies of material in their libraries. The cost seems to vary from one and one-half cents per page to five cents. But several others are working at the problem and before long at least Columbia and Chicago and perhaps Johns Hopkins and The New York Public may be added to the list. The University of Pennsylvania will probably buy equipment very soon, the University of Louisiana and Drake University are considering the matter. It is also quite probable that there are other libraries, from which I have not heard, that are either now equipped or may be soon. I will welcome information from any such.

Briefly, film copies can be made much more economically than photostat copies when the runs are from twenty-five pages up. The problem is still an open one for shorter runs but, when secured, there still remains the problem of reading the films. Direct reading by high power lens is possible, but very trying on the eyes and hardly practicable. A second method is to make enlarged prints from film. This is simple and practicable. A rather amusing example of this was

demonstrated at New Orleans where Mr. Rush exhibited a picture of a French postage stamp which he first photographed, slightly reduced, on film and then enlarged to a photographic print about 12 x 18 inches in size. Mr. Clements' suggestion of post card size prints to be read with an ordinary reading glass seems the most economical one yet made, if prints are to be produced from the film. A third method of using film is projecting. Projecting requires projectors and these cost money. For any given type of film there are several very satisfactory projectors but until very recently none which was able to handle all types and sizes of film. E. Leitz, Inc., who handle the Leica apparatus in America, have just announced a new UDIMO projector which has a reversible front so that films may be projected right side up no matter in what position the image is imprinted on the film. It has an adaptor so that it can handle non-perforated film as well as perforated. Gates are supplied so that one can project the standard 18 x 25mm. opening, the 25 x 38mm. Leica opening and also the large 30 x 45mm. Lemare opening which is used by the Library of Congress. The maximum size of opening possible with this projector is for glass slides two inches square. Ordinarily, the projector is equipped with lenses to throw the image upon a screen, but special lens equipment is available which will throw an 8 x 10 picture on a small table screen only two feet away from the operator. This will make possible the use of this projector in reading rooms. The Leitz people also provide an extra large lamp housing for their FILOY and VALOY enlargers, so that it is quite possible to project a film on a sheet of paper on the table top at the side of the reader. It is not impossible that one of these enlargers which can be supplied with the same varying size gates used in the UDIMO projector may be the best equipment for the ordinary library. With such an enlarger it would be possible for the librarian either to make prints of any desired size from his films or project them thus for direct reading. It is possible that there are other similar projectors on the market, but these are the only ones of which I have yet heard which meet the specifications I set forth in my paper of last March.

It appears that we are very near to the time when it will be much cheaper to copy magazine articles onto film and send the film rather than to send large periodical volumes through interlibrary loan. Yale's minimum price of one dollar for fifty pages or less is probably as cheap as the round trip express charges on the average loan. Of course, there remains the problem of reading the film but there is also the advantage that the inquiring library can keep the film. It need not be returned.

Finally I want to again call attention to the newspaper problem. At present current newspapers are fairly cheap to buy, but very expensive to bind, very expensive to store and very difficult to use. Also it is a serious question as to how long our mechanical woodpulp paper will survive even with the greatest care. Old newspapers are expensive to buy because the supply is very short. Photostating them, as has recently been done with *The Boston News Letter* and *The Kentucky Gazette*, is very expensive and involves large binding and storage charges. The film reproduction method seems now to be approaching practicability at a cost about equal to the price of old papers or to the cost of modern rag paper editions. No binding or serious storage problems (other than those due to local fire ordinances) are involved, but there is the problem of projection. Films for long newspaper files will probably be in standard rolls of 1,500 or 2,000 foot lengths and so could not be handled in the projectors which seem best for handling the short run reproduction of manuscripts and rare books. Probably the FILMOGRAPH apparatus is the best on the market at the present moment for reading these long rolls.

Another very important development appeared at the Chicago meeting where this paper was originally read. It is not exactly within our topic but so close to it that it deserves mention. A number of librarians have proposed to *The New York Times* that it reproduce its paper by the off-set process to a size exactly one-quarter that of the present paper. This miniature edition, for preservation in bound files in libraries, is large enough so that with the naked eye one can easily read the head lines and find the desired location, then an ordinary hand reading glass will be adequate to read the article itself; *The New York Times Index*, of course, is a guide to material in its pages. These quarter size papers, if issued, will be on rag stock and probably will be sold at a price not to exceed that now being paid for the special rag paper edition. *The New York Times* has expressed its willingness to cooperate with librarians to explore the possibilities of the idea. If the miniature edition becomes available, it will replace the present rag paper edition and so make a tremendous saving in binding and storage problems and quite positively do away with any further thought of trying to reproduce that paper on film as originally suggested by Professor Binkley.

The best part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity.

——JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

What the County Library Might do to Stimulate Publicity for Religious Books

By JULIA G. BABCOCK[1]

Formerly Librarian, Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, California

BRAHMIN, Buddhist, follower of Confucius, Jew, Mohammedan, Catholic, Protestant of a hundred sects, Mormon, Rosicrucian, penitent, all seek a way by which to appease or to conciliate or to mollify some higher but unfriendly power or primal cause, in order to escape present calamity, or future punishment in a place of eternal torment, or to win peace by absorption into the great unknown, or to secure everlasting bliss in some heavenly place of joy, or on a higher plane, to live a good life according to the best light obtainable. Who shall say that the American Indian throwing his face up to greet the dawning sun and spreading wide his arms to salute the maker of the new day is not as worshipful as the most learned priest or doctor of divinity? Unwillingness to assume responsibility for his own destiny, the reaching out for some help in meeting the hard problems and difficulties and sorrows of daily life, the longing for the friendliness of some powerful one who cares for the little troubles as well as the great disasters, some one to ease the burden, these innate desires have built up countless ideas of deity.

Having acquired a satisfying belief for self or for some group of more or less congenial souls, everyone else must be brought into line and made to agree, to acknowledge the superior wisdom of the founders of the particular faith, and if he does not at once accede thereto, there follow hatred, jealousy, bigotry, intolerance, spying, persecution, the inquisition, the dungeon, the rack, the stake, martyrdom for the individual, war of nation against nation. And none of these terrors has been more cruel than the deeds done in the name of the gentle teacher of Galilee whose whole doctrine was love of a God who could not be seen and love of fellow man seen about him day by day.

This is religion as we know it throughout history and down to the present time, and religions multiply, some for higher ideals, some for profit and personal aggrandisement and publicity only, as witness a million dollar temple in the fifth city of the United States, whose founder tells her audiences she wants no small silver in her contribution plates, but bills of large denominations. Her miracle of drowning in the ocean and reappearing in the sands of the desert would outdo any miracle claimed for Lourdes.

In the first Sunday School which I attended as a member of the "infant class" taught by an adored older sister who was a wonderful teacher, there was painted on the front wall above the platform, one great blue eye with golden lashes radiating all around it, and the legend in letters of gold, "Thou God Seest Me." How good I tried to be even in my inmost thoughts that that all-seeing eye should not be turned upon me in displeasure, ever. In my father's library were many of the old religious works of the day, Watts' Psalms, Scott's *Commentaries*, and Clark's *Young's Night Thoughts*, and other titles, also a copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. Into this latter I looked one day, and was so haunted by the few pictures I did see, that I put it back into the case hastily, and always shuddered at the sight of it, and the processes of time having returned it to me, it now reclines on the back of a shelf behind less realistic and nerve-racking books.

And the quest goes on, the old faiths changing but little through the centuries and to every question as to the mysteries, the invariable reply, "These things are too deep for finite minds to understand. Just believe." Those who cannot be content to remain in the dark, go on, seeking, seeking for some solid ground of belief. So firmly are we all taught in the faith of our fathers, that not until maturity, if ever, does anyone question these teachings, and alas for the man or woman who at last departs from them.

In all this confusion of thought and purpose, what is the place of the library? May I at this point introduce a few lines written by my Secretary as a suggestion when I asked for ideas upon the topic assigned me:

[1] *Editorial Note:* Through some oversight no mention was made in the A.L.A. *Proceedings* nor in the report of the County Library Section received and printed by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of this article by Mrs. Babcock. This article was accepted for publication just prior to Mrs. Babcock's death in January and is printed with the permission of her family and staff.

What can we do to stimulate
More pious circulation?
How make the public stipulate
Guidebooks to salvation?

What can we do to titillate
The reader's moral taste?
And how make ethics scintillate
Among the "Western" waste?

How make our volumes indicate
Rewards of meditation,
And lasting joys that there await,
A truer re-creation?

What can we do but hesitate
Where saints might fear to tread?
I know how few I could relate
If asked what ones I'd read.

It is the province of the county library to do on a wider scale, as territory, what any public library does,—try to meet the wants of its constituents, and as far as possible to meet the ultimate needs as well. It should have, and if it is a worth while library, it already has, books on the history and development of religion, original sources if possible, and books of comparative religion. Why should not our children and our youth know something of the early religions just as they are instructed in Greek and Roman and Norse mythology? Why not let them see for themselves the good in the primitive religions and learn their weaknesses, as well? Let them know the points of correspondence and of divergence between some of the ancient and some of the more modern religions.

The county library serves all parts of a county and therefore meets all the varied problems of city and of rural religious life and teaching. It must cater to the liberal thinker and to the believer who never departs from the teachings of his childhood. It must have, of course, encyclopedias of religion, Jewish, Catholic, general; dictionaries of the *Bible;* books telling how the *Bible* came down to us, so that their knowledge will not be as circumscribed as that of the attendant in a book store who said, "Why, wasn't Christ the first one who wrote English? Didn't he write the *Bible?*"

One county librarian called upon a young Protestant minister, with the idea of interesting him in the work of the library, and he said to her, "There is but one book that is essential to all the needs of life," and waved his *Bible* at her, while she retreating toward the door, replied, "But what would you do if you wished to plant a garden?" Another county librarian talking with an old German Catholic priest met with the comment, "No, I am not interested in the library. If you put in some good Catholic books, that would be different."

These cases, however, are not typical, for in general the Catholic fathers and the Protestant ministers are men of broader vision. At this last Easter time, another county librarian was asked by a progressive young minister to prepare a display of books in the church on Easter Sunday, so she arranged an artistic table with Easter flowers and books suited to the Easter season. Many ministers use the books in the library not only on religious topics, but are readers in all departments, especially in literature, history, travel, fiction, bridge and chess. When they ask for specific books for their missionary societies and other organizations, the library is glad to purchase them. Perhaps the greatest problem of the librarian in this connection is how to escape cluttering the shelves with gift books and magazines of various religious organizations, particularly if that sect is "on the air." Recently a custodian in a remote section of the county where there is a summer resort, sent in frantically for some books on a religious cult that was broadcasting every week, or perhaps every night, and offering to give their books to any library. The reply went back that one book was being sent her, and that others were being called in to be sent later. Then, not receiving them by return mail, she wrote that they were threatening to "report her." The reply was "Don't worry! They would have to report you to me, and we don't accept gifts that come with a threat."

In our library there are 1,975 books in the 200 class (doubtlessly many of which might be discarded without loss, and will be), books on all phases of religious thought and practical effort, books on what has been done and what might be done to increase the power and influence of the church, of the Sunday School, of the missionary meeting. The old way of making Mother Hubbards and red flannel petticoats for the naked heathen, of sending cast-off clothing to home missionary families is happily passing, if not wholly of the past. The same energy, the same enthusiasm, is now turned into other lines of endeavor, and the library should be able through its books to inform and to suggest, and to direct these efforts into intelligent channels.

Book lists, especially if annotated, published from time to time, are helpful; newspaper items on groups of books especially adapted to some local interests of the churches gain quick response, but reviews bring even greater results. In some churches, it is the custom to devote an occasional Sunday evening service to the review of a worth while book, by the pastor or librarian, or some other speaker. Religious periodicals of a general nature should find a place in every library, and may be used in the reading room only, or be issued for home use. In church building the library is of service to pastor and architect, both as to plan through its department of church architecture, and especially as to stained glass windows, through its books on ecclesiastical art.

Thus the interests of the church range very widely through all departments, so that the stimulation of reading more and better books is of necessity the stimulation of the reading of religious books.

After all, what constitutes a "religious book"? One minister said, "Any good book is a religious book. If it is a book on biology, and is a good book, it is a religious book." Is this our interpretation, or must we cling to the notion that only that book is religious which treats of faith or theology? Is not rather that book a religious one which informs us and inspires us to a finer standard of living and to a greater service to those about us? This, it seems to me, should be the attitude of the library toward religion in a changing world.

Charred Documents

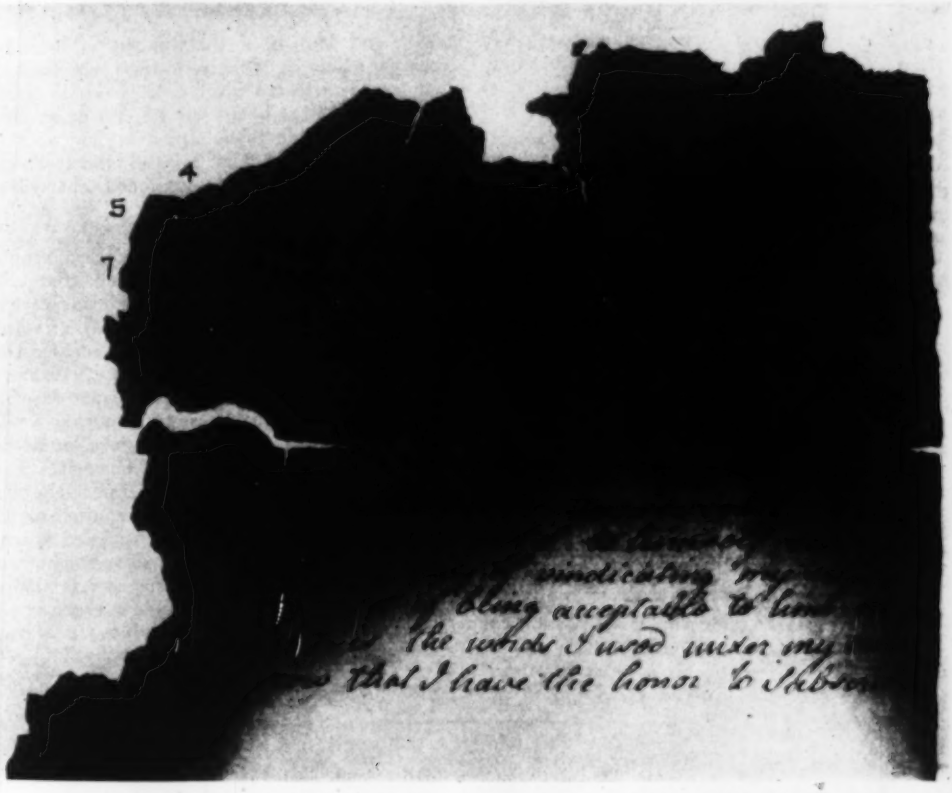
By DR. L. BENDIKSON

In charge, Photographic Reproductions, Henry E. Huntington Library

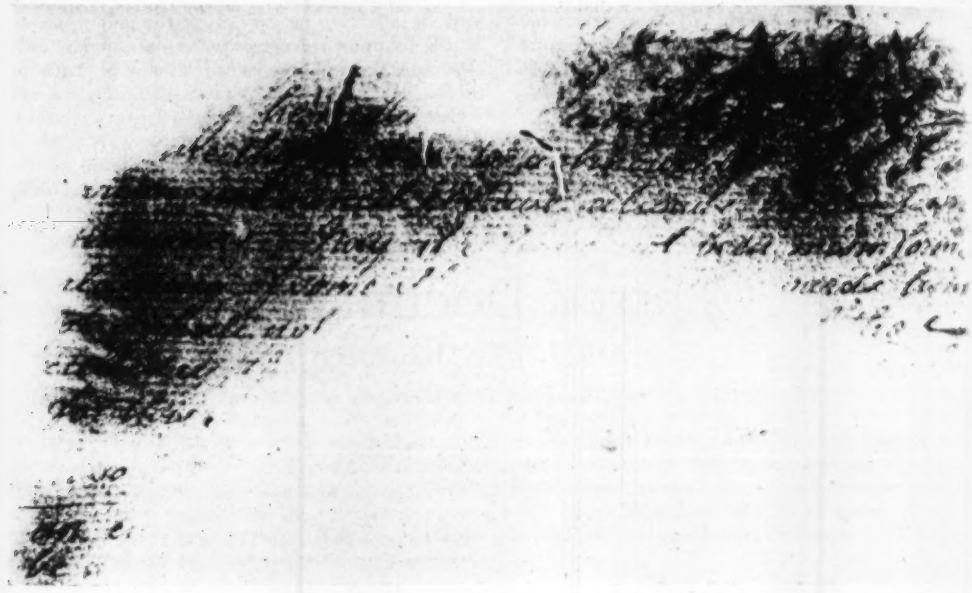
IN THE October issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL,[1] were described the results of certain phototechnical experiments, undertaken at the Huntington Library at San Marino, California. Infra-red rays played a rather prominent part therein and for completeness' sake, it seems appropriate to supplement the remarks about the use of this kind of radiation, by mentioning one more instance of its usefulness, that was ascertained in our laboratory during these last weeks.

More than twenty years ago fire destroyed the Capitol at Albany and caused serious losses to the

1 LIB. JOUR. 57: 789-794.



Photostat Of The Charred Document Of Which The Upper Part Is Completely Carbonized



Photograph Made From One Of Four Sectional Infra-Red Negatives

State Library. Many documents were entirely reduced to ashes, while others were only partly consumed by the fire. A few of the latter were recently forwarded to the Huntington Library laboratory for photographic experimentation.

Sheets of paper are apt to burn first at the edges, where the oxygen of the air stimulates combustion. The center portions offer more resistance to the fire, because the air does not circulate there as freely as at the edges. When the fire is extinguished, there usually remains many a partly burned sheet consisting of a core of scorched paper, surrounded by charred edges. In most cases the writing or printing on the center portion remains legible, but those parts of the lines that extend into the carbonized or charred edges, become illegible, although leaving sometimes faint indications where once writing or printing occurred.

Once more infra-red rays have proven their usefulness in retrieving texts that wilfully or accidentally have been made illegible, and they will produce on infra-red sensitive plates images sufficiently pronounced to make photographic prints therefrom. If, however, large portions of a document are charred, it will be necessary to use more than one plate, on account of differences in the degree of carbonization and in the consequent density of the images. These differences make it sometimes even necessary to change the infra-red filter used, from Wratten-Wainwright 88 to 88A or to 87, but by so doing it will be possible to obtain, in a few hours, a permanent record of what is left of the document, whether these remains are scorched, charred, or carbonized.

Of the two accompanying photographs, the first is a photostat of the charred document of which the upper part, above the fold, containing twelve lines of manuscript, is completely carbonized.[2] The second photograph is made from one of four sectional infra-red negatives, demonstrating the penetration into the densest portion at the top of the document near the upper edge. It reveals all that is left of certain lines, as for instance, the 4th ("are the justice to acknowledge that") or the 5th ("arisen in Council I have always routed him"). To complete certain other lines additional exposures were required, as the 7th ("alarming of some sharp ways used towards him"). When all sectional photographs were made, the result was a reconstructed text of eight lines above, and seven lines below the fold and in addition three fragmentary lines at the extreme top, near the frayed edge.

2 The numbers on the photostat indicate where the quoted lines occur.

As a river in the sea
Work finds its fulfillment in the depth of leisure.
——TAGORE.

Periodical Subscriptions in the Reduced Budget of the College Library

By MARGIE M. HELM

Librarian, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky

A RETRENCHMENT program has many sad features, but it has one real advantage. It necessitates careful taking of stock of our resources and activities. With a reduced budget before us, we librarians are obliged to slice something, equipment, supplies, books, binding, salaries, staff-members, subscriptions. Generally subscriptions to periodicals and other continuations come last of all.

In our library we made a study of our periodicals, classified them by the departments making most use of them. Sometimes a title was listed under three or four departments, if used by them all. Each list was sent to the department with a note asking that the magazines be rated according to indispensability. Only a few were found unnecessary. While on the other hand, the departmental conferences resulted in several instances in requests for additional titles. The classified lists had revealed our weaknesses. So that now we are really taking more titles than we were last year. (Our chief reductions are made in book buying.)

Some eliminations have salufary effects, but generally we lose much when we break our files. Magazines and reports of societies have limited publication and can rarely be secured in later years. Professor Craven of the History Department of the University of Chicago in speaking before the California Library Association says that the disadvantage of some breaks is enormous for *this* generation but still worse for *future* generations.[1] He says that the next generation will no doubt complain that we "eased our burdens" at their expense and "sacrificed for them irreplaceable values." So I think that we may well say that reduction in subscriptions is false economy. From the reports of a question blank which I sent out, I found that of forty-one libraries replying, thirty-two did not reduce their subscriptions.[2] These forty-one represent college libraries in all the southeastern states. That this has been the average situation we can at least be thankful.

This reminds me of a story which a cousin of mine told me recently. He was staying in a hotel in Murfreesboro for a few days. The young colored porter was very attentive to his wants. When he was leaving he asked the boy what the average traveling man gave him when he had been there two or three days. The boy answered, "The average fellow gives me fifty cents." My cousin thought that was a fair amount. So he handed him a half dollar. The colored face fairly beamed, and the boy answered gratefully, "I sho do thank you, mister, and I just want to say that you are the first fellow who ever came up to the average."

Most of the librarians said in their replies that they were able to keep up their subscriptions by cutting the book fund or by cutting books and binding. Failure to bind or rebind certain expensive books or periodicals is poor economy too. One of our professors, recently from Leland Stanford, startled me not long ago by saying that he thought we and other college libraries bound too many magazines. He said that often not four people a year would open some volumes and that it did not need therefore the protection of a binding. Mr. Randall in *The College Library*[3] recommends that more magazines be bound than colleges are generally doing at present. Do you think that we should bind our scholarly but rarely used magazines? Our popular reference titles surely need binding. I should like to hear this discussed.

The problem of inter-library loans is a big problem. Dean Works raises the point in his *College and University Library Problems* that too many college libraries are buying without regard to neighboring collections.[4] He suggests that one or two sets of rarely used periodicals would probably suffice for a hundred to two hundred miles by use of inter-library loan. There are of course certain general works, generally society trans-

Paper read at the College Section of the Southeastern Library Association, Signal Mountain, November 25, 1932.

1 Avery O. Craven. "The Library of the Future." LIBRARY JOURNAL, 57, p. 795-800, October 1, 1932.

2 Postal questionnaire containing seven questions sent to forty-eight selected colleges, universities, and normal schools in nine southern states.

3 William M. Randall. *The College Library*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1932, p. 110-111.

4 George A. Works. *College and University Library Problems*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1927, p. 56.

tions, and journals of wide appeal that we must all have for undergraduate needs. But I think his warning is a timely one for us at present with a number of our southern colleges beginning to give graduate work. Competitive buying on the part of many of us will simply raise the price of the sets and frequently scatter resources. But we cannot impose upon our neighbors by using their material unless we have their consent and unless we ourselves have something to lend.

Many of you remember Mr. Boyer's article on inter-library loans in colleges in the April *Library Quarterly*.[5] He spoke of a regional, cooperative plan of loans which the college libraries of central and western New York state have now worked out. The colleges are nine, including, Cornell, Rochester, Grosvenor, Hobart, Hamilton, Colgate, and others. At the first meeting they went over a list of periodicals and agreed that each was to have a special field, Rochester and Grosvenor were to take care of music between them, Cornell and Hamilton philology, etc. By this method they expect to build up research resources which in the aggregate will equal those of our largest universities. There will be a development of inter-library loans on a large scale; not only of old volumes but of current numbers as well. Our research facilities are quite limited in the south and I wish that we too might work out some sort of cooperative and regional scheme for building up our resources and then for lending them. The A.L.A. code for inter-library loans forbids the borrowing of a periodical for the use of a class. A compilation of our periodical resources has I believe been stated.

In the answers to my postal concerning inter-library loans, twenty-seven of the forty-one replied that they would lend, ten unreservedly and seventeen under certain conditions, thirteen would not lend, and one had had no request. The restrictions of the seventeen included such statements as "if not too old," "bound volumes only," "rarely," "depends on the periodical and the purposes of the loan."

If the library budgets are reduced, so are likewise the individual budgets of our faculty. In a survey of Professor Andrews of the Teachers' College, published in *Science* in 1929, he stated that the median number of professional periodicals privately subscribed to were three to four for instructors and eight for professors.[6] The teachers may of course use the library's journals but at a cost of time and convenience. If they took three or four to eight professional magazines in 1929, they no doubt take fewer today. Professor Andrews suggests that perhaps a group service could be worked out so that journals could be circulated from the college library into offices and laboratories and that these places could become working centers of library extension. Such expanded service to the faculty would help relieve the pressure on the teacher's budget and bring the library into a closer relationship with the faculty. We have undertaken three services in the Periodical Room this last year which seem to be appreciated and which have not called for additional staff. We fill out a mimeograph slip with title of article, and name and date of magazine to call attention of the different faculty members to special articles connected with their work or their hobbies. Articles in magazines outside their own professional journals are especially welcomed. We also post a list of magazines received each day, and we allow special loan privileges to the faculty.

Before I close let me thank you for your kind and prompt response to my questionnaire postal. The response was forty-one out of forty-eight colleges addressed or 85 per cent. The replies gave the following information:

1. Has it been necessary to reduce your subscriptions to periodicals and continuations?
   No, 32 colleges.
   Yes, 9, but three of those only slightly.
2. If not, how have you met the present economic situation?
   a. By cutting the book fund, 8 colleges
   b. By buying no books, 4 colleges
   c. By cutting books and bindings, 2 colleges
   d. By using a special book fund, 2 colleges
   e. By cutting salaries and books, 3 colleges
   f. By library fee, 2 colleges
   g. By the support of the administration, 4 colleges
   h. By money donations from friends, 2 colleges
   i. No cut in library appropriation, 3 colleges
   j. No answer to this question, 2 colleges
3. If the subscriptions were reduced, upon what bases were your selections made?
   a. Least needed.
   b. Frequency of use.
   c. Elimination of some of the more popular.
   d. Kept substantial files.
   e. Elimination of duplicates.
   f. Elimination of purely recreational and some foreign magazines.

The items concerning the pay collection of current books and the rental collection of texts and collateral readings were not connected with this subject but are matters of interest to me at this time. Only three reported pay collections or duplicate pay collections of current books, but they gave good arguments in their favor: (a) release money for more substantial books; and (b) enables the library to buy books of current interest. Only three also had rental collection of text and collateral readings. Advantages given for these are: (a) that the collection enables the students to keep reserve books out longer than overnight; and (b) aids the needy student to some extent. Two other comments from librarians who have neither of the collections were: (a) "our staff is too small to attempt these

5 Kenneth J. Boyer, "Inter-Library Loans in College and University Libraries." *Library Quarterly*, p. 113-134, April 1932.
6 Benjamin R. Andrews, "Budget Needs of College Teachers." *Science* 70, 17-25, July 12, 1929.

"activities"; and (b) "should be organized separately."

In conclusion, I shall restate the problems connected with periodicals and continuations at this time, as I see them:

1. We should take careful stock of our subscriptions and by departmental conferences eliminate the unnecessary but hold to the worth while journals and preserve our files for the sake of our present student body and for the sake of posterity.

2. Special service to the faculty in the matter of periodicals will help to relieve some of the difficulties of decreased private subscriptions. The other two problems I shall state in the form of questions:

3. Shall we bind the rarely used, scientific sets and the popular titles too? Which could we hold up on with less injury to our service?

4. Is this a proper time to work toward a regional and cooperative plan of inter-library loans? Can we concentrate in special fields and borrow from each other?

The Allotment of Book Funds — A Defense

By CHARLES M. BAKER

Director, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kansas

HAVING once dared to suggest some factors which, if considered, would make for a fair distribution of the book fund among departments in colleges and universities, the writer has been challenged to show the desirability of such Allotment. On page 652 of the stimulating report on the Libraries of Land Grant Colleges[1] the following statement appeared:

"Allotments are defended as a means of insuring the systematic and coordinate distribution of the purchases of books among various departments. To this extent they are of value, although it might be possible to obtain the same results through accounting methods or by an Apportionment of funds."

Hasty recourse to Webster confirmed the suspicion that the co-authors were dealing in synonyms. One of these when consulted readily admitted that owing to cuts in the manuscript the words "Allotment" and "Apportionment" did not admit of a clear distinction. He added that by the former, "Allotment," was meant the turning over of a fund to each department to spend as it pleased as far as selection goes, while by "Apportionment" was meant the tentative assignment of amounts to departments—the assumption being that this Apportionment would be known only to the librarian or to those making special inquiry. Under this second arrangement departments would continue to select or request books but the librarian would order only those of which he approved and would purchase many on his own initiative, and when any department exceeded its "fair share" he would refuse to purchase.

Probably no one today would defend a system of allotting funds unless a sizeable portion, say 20 or 25 per cent, were left at the disposal of the librarian for the purchase of popular books, reference books, bibliography, general periodicals, sets that overlap several departments like the new *Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften* or the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, and for the completion of fragmentary runs of journals; probably, too, a fund for extraordinary purchases.

With a reasonable fund placed in the librarian's hands for such purposes, it would seem that frankness as well as expediency demands a formal distribution or Allotment of funds to departments. There is bound to be such a setup, anyway, call it what you choose, in the mind of the librarian unless he is going to allow certain enthusiastic or greedy professors to absorb inordinate slices of the total fund to satisfy either departmental or wholly personal ambitions. There are those here present who could name department heads, some powerful, who unblushingly would appropriate to their uses a quarter or half the annual book fund and by subscriptions and continuations keep it so encumbered for a decade. At least one such character is to be found on nearly every faculty and as he becomes twins, triplets, etc., so will his librarian's trouble increase in geometric ratio.

What sense is there then in stating that there is no formal distribution of funds when in every librarian's brain, at least, there must be such an

Paper read before the University and Reference Librarians Section, A.L.A. mid-winter meeting.

1 *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities*. United States Office of Education, Bulletin, 1930. No. 9, p. 652.

Allotment setup if only in self defense? As a guardian of the rights of all departments, the librarian will inevitably be forced to stop some raider with the statement "You have had your fair share." Thereupon must ensue, mid the straining of ties of friendship, and possibly rising temperatures, a painstaking though hardly convincing exposition of just what constitutes a "fair share" for that particular department. In almost any college or university the English Department will need more money than the Public Speaking; History more than Physical Education; Chemistry more than Military Science; but how will this distribution be any more equitable when called an Apportionment? Better far, it would seem, with all its admitted disadvantages, a frank distribution of funds by the librarian or by a small representative faculty committee headed by him. If he is worthy of his profession, the librarian can dominate such a committee; he can profit by its advice; and the refusal of unreasonable professorial demands, thanks to a committee Allotment, cannot be construed as a clash between two personalities. The librarian as an individual cannot be accused of thwarting the progress and of blighting the usefulness of a downtrodden department or the epoch making researches of an unappreciated professor.

One respected librarian who works contentedly under the Apportionment plan remarked that the only faculty members who object to his decisions are those whose opinions are not worth considering. It is extremely doubtful if the constant repetition of this happy coincidence can be guaranteed in many libraries.

A definite sum set up for a department's allowance acts as a check on the extravagances or impractical ambitions of faculty members. If a department must live within a certain sum, it will, in most cases, scrutinize twice all order cards before submitting them and will comb rather carefully its periodical list. Especially will this be true if fairly regular reports on the status of its funds are sent to each department head. Opponents of the Allotment plan assert that it places all the duty of book selection on the faculty and converts the librarian into a mere purchasing agent.

The answer that springs to the minds of many in the profession is that until most college libraries are far more generously staffed than at present, until most librarians are relieved of the duties of superintendent of building and stack, chief bibliographer, chief reference librarian, advisor on binding, superintendent of branch libraries, personnel officer, staff confessor, court of appeal in fine cases, and prosecuting attorney before the student council—not to mention faculty committee duties—until such a day of happy release, which seems to fade forever and forever as we move—the librarian of most colleges and universities however eager he may be to strengthen his powers will be compelled to leave the greater part of book selection to the faculty members. Writers on library economy usually start with the premise that the librarian is relieved of all petty detail. He should be, but in most institutions he is not and in most libraries he is expected at all costs to meet the demands of the moment, however trivial.

Granted that the trained librarian is competent to handle the book selection of a small college, what shall be said of the large college or university? In the large public library book selection in such departments as technology, music, business, and art is left to the specialists who head these departments. The librarian of the big city library does not essay to cover all those fields. Why then should the university librarian attempt it when he is supposed to furnish library facilities to a far more highly specialized and critical clientèle than that of the public library and when he is in a position to command expert service from every faculty member?

If it be said that under the Apportionment plan the faculty submit requests and the librarian acts as a filter, accepting the best and rejecting the extravagant or unnecessary, still the objection holds. How can the librarian of a large institution with highly specialized departments pass competently one minute on the question as to whether this new journal is actually essential to the biochemists, and the next moment decide if the Greek department really needs the latest work on classical philology? How decide whether the entomologists, who have just discovered that a certain "vital" journal was discontinued eight years ago at their own request cannot safely put off its acquisition until after the legislature meets? By what magic determine whether the world renowned authority on mycology will actually be hampered if he doesn't get that early eighteenth century folio with the colored plates of the saprolegniaceae of Denmark so dear to his heart? The gentle statement "This purchase will exhaust your allowance for the year" is the most penetrating comment, the acid test, the touchstone, if you will, that will quickly detect the essential from the extravagant, the true from the false.

A certain library, like many another, has recently gone through the task of paring its lists of subscriptions to meet a greatly reduced book budget. Some departments after due deliberation decided to retain all their journals and to sacrifice all chances of obtaining new books; others, and among them some of the sciences, preferred to discontinue some journals that they might purchase a few current books which they felt would be of greater value to them. During

the squeezing process, how could the head of the library decide with any accuracy which of two continuations could better be sacrificed: *The Handbuch des Anatomie des Kindes* or *The Handbuch der Mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen?* Both were "vital" to the Anatomy department, but when shown that there was money for only one, an expert though reluctant opinion was dissected out of that department's head. The stern necessity of taking up several holes in departmental belts brought forth many reductions, but reductions in all cases sanctioned by the opinions of specialists. This task of reducing, of sweating down lists is a new one for many libraries but when the economic tide shall turn and once more the funds come flooding in, then too will the librarian need the protection, artificial and arbitrary as it may be, of departmental Allotments in order to let all enjoy the better day.

The criticism that the Allotment plan lacks flexibility and encourages departments to rush to use up their allowances on foolish purchases can be avoided by permitting departments to carry forward their unexpended balances to the next year. This heads off the last minute spending stampede and enables a department to spend its money with more deliberation. Of course a constantly recurring balance would call for a reduction of the annual grant.

The suggestion has been offered that librarians should think in terms of fields of knowledge, Humanities, Social Sciences, Pure Sciences, etc., rather than by departments. Any relief promised by this more inclusive grouping will probably prove illusive. Even if the colleges and universities consumate such a reorganization, the librarian will have to deal with a faculty reared in the departmental psychology. Paper consolidations do not affect mental attitudes.

Bookkeeping, diplomacy and departmental allotments will still be required to convince the teacher of German that the library is not purchasing too many books for the teacher of French; all three must be resorted to to compel the physiologists to leave a few dollars for the enlightenment of the anatomists.

One other factor in this problem should be touched upon. The Apportionment plan seems to work satisfactorily in certain institutions that happen to have strong librarians. Further inquiry reveals that these librarians have the unfaltering backing of their presidents. Both are required to make possible the successful working of this plan; the strong librarian who inspires respect plus the president with a thorough understanding of library problems and the sense to support a good administrator through thick and thin. Such librarians are many; such presidents far too few.

The Apportionment plan, then, does not simplify accounting; requires unofficial rather than official Allotments; tends to make book requests a personal matter between librarian and faculty; insures no improvement in book selection; and relies for its success on the unusual combination of a strong librarian and a library-conscious president.

March

I shall not chide you, March,
Because the chill of snow
Is in the air,
For soon will come
The warm soft kiss of sun.

I shall not even glance at trees
Whose branches still are bare,
For soon I know fresh sap will run
And life begin.
Nor shall I sigh for birds
That still in Southlands sing,
Nor hope for gardens' vivid bloom
In early spring.

No, but I shall press aside
Gray matted grass,
To seek blue violets out,
And pale anemone,
And those soft mosses where
A fern will some day grow.

——FRANCESCA MILLER

Voluntary Reading by College Students

By DOWNING P. O'HARRA

Librarian, Southwestern College Library, Winfield, Kansas

CAN COLLEGE students of today be persuaded to stop long enough in their endless round of activities, festivities, and work to voluntarily read good books? A four-year experiment in attempting to promote student reading in a midwestern denominational college of five hundred students forms the basis for my answer.

The critics of college life today say a large percentage of students cannot be persuaded to do voluntary reading because of their intellectual laziness or previous environment. Others contend that the colleges themselves are to blame because of their ever increasing emphasis on activities and vocational rather than cultural subjects in the curriculum. Both criticisms are fully justified but by no means represent the whole truth. Many students seem to lack any kind of intellectual curiosity. The most enticing displays of books are passed coldly by, without even a glance in their direction. To get one of this type to check out a book for voluntary reading seems next to impossible, yet even in this group a convert can sometimes be made. A Freshman boy with athletic propensities may while waiting for a reserve book glance through the book called *Simplified Boxing*, which is on the single book display holder on the desk right in front of him. If boxing is his present interest he may probably decide to check the book out. When he returns the book he will be more likely to glance at book displays and perhaps tell other of his athletic friends about the book that interested him.

In general it may be said that the greater number of students who manifest no interest in books are those who come to the library only when absolutely necessary for reserve book reading or to write a term paper in a half hour's time. They rank lowest in intelligence tests and in classroom work. But there are others who have not had their interest aroused in books. They also may not be frequent library patrons because they are doing so much outside work or are engaged in too many activities. Here is a golden chance for the college library to perform a function of the highest order. All students, until genuinely interested in books, will use "lack of time" as an excuse for not doing more reading. In many cases this may be a real reason, not an excuse. More often their lack of time is caused by a misplaced emphasis and, if they can be persuaded that reading good books is profitable, they will manage to find the time without interfering with their class work. Right here comes the great opportunity of the college library. It must be alert at all times to catch the unwary student. Literally the college library must "win them one by one," but not in the evangelistic method of cheap sensationalism, or "much talking."

When I became librarian I discovered that the only open shelf collections consisted of the reference books and the bound files of some twenty of the periodicals. No collections of new books or of special groups were in evidence though the large reading room (121x54 ft.) had a barny appearance because of too many unoccupied corners. One of the student assistants who favored open collections was given the task of placing about a dozen stack books on a small table that I took from the office and each day as books were checked out replacing them with others. For the first three weeks this did not prove to be a time consuming task, but as the idea began to spread that these books could be freely examined and even checked out a few less timid souls began checking some of them out. The student in charge was heartened and began to take decided interest in replacing those checked out. Sometimes I would suggest a title, but generally I let her do the selecting, as long as she kept off display *Harold, the Klansman*, five copies of which had been at one time presented to the library by the local chapter of the K K K! By the middle of the second semester a second group was placed on display. These consisted of a few of the more interesting new books. By June these had to be transferred to a large table. At the beginning of the next year stack privileges were given to all Seniors and debaters which was soon extended to include Juniors. Freshmen and Sophomores who ask permission have never been refused.

At the present time we keep some three hun-

dred fifty to four hundred new books on shelves and tables in the main room. Some of these are bought especially for general reading, but many are selected by the department heads. The more technical books of a textbook nature are usually not placed on display. Immediately to the right of the loan desk are four shelves of books on a table where only the newest new books are shelved. A printed Gaylord sign "New Books" appears above this collection. On a large table in front of the loan desk are kept possibly one hundred and twenty-five books. These are the more popular non-fiction books that get promoted from the New Book shelves when these shelves get crowded. Most of the books on the New Book shelves get promoted if they merit it even if they fail to circulate, but they have to show results in their new location or they are soon demoted to the stacks. Another group of books on shelves kept close to the table collection masquerades under the title "Good Stories of Today." It includes only fiction, both new and old. Such authors as Willa Cather, Hugh Walpole, John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Joseph Conrad, De La Roche, Anatole France, Hardy, Hergeshimer, Morley, etc., are adequately represented. *All Quiet on the Western Front* has been the most popular, though *Parnassus on Wheels* and *The Haunted Bookshop* are close followers.

Over in a more distant part of the library on top of a large glass display case which houses historical records of the Methodist Conference is a small Demco display rack containing about ten or twelve books dealing with vocations and professions. The printed Gaylord card "Choosing a Career" appears in a holder near this collection. The display that arouses the most interest consists of five to fifteen books on a particular subject often of current interest. These are displayed as attractively as possible on a black display table behind which is a large black bulletin board. The board and the table used in conjunction make very effective displays. All kinds of ideas are tried out on the unsuspecting student with this collection. It is usually changed once every ten or twelve days, sometimes oftener. The table is located near the front entrance and so cannot fail to attract attention. Books are permitted to be checked out from this collection the same as from any other. On the bulletin board are placed either book jackets or display posters. In early December we asked the Y. W. C. A. to furnish posters on disarmament while the table was used to display books on this subject. We sometimes use some of the most attractive book jackets by placing the books back in them after they have been cataloged.

It is well to take advantage of temporary interest in a subject or person. When Kirby Page gave a series of lectures we displayed his books, and the week following books about China and Japan were brought to the attention of everyone. Some of these displays are mentioned in the school paper. "The World Today" proved to be our most popular display this year, so popular in fact that we had to change the display in less than a week because all the best books had been checked out. The display of "Prohibition" books caused the least interest even though this is Kansas. Other subjects used this year include Modern American Poetry, Art, Birds, Outdoor Sports, and Trees. A large pine cone from a California redwood was the centerpiece for the display on trees. At another time we displayed free pamphlet material on various scientific vocations which went like hot cakes. Last year we celebrated national Book Week. The assistant librarian arranged displays of dollar books of the popular series of reprint books, classics, etc. About fifteen different series were displayed and free lists of each were obtained from the publishers for distribution. A Book Week poster was made by a local student and proved very effective. This year we started issuing a monthly *Book News*, in mimeograph form. The first page or two pages consists of book annotations, based on actual reviews taken from the *Book Review Digest*, of many of the more interesting new books and then follow three or four pages of books alphabetically arranged by author under broad subjects such as Social Problems, Business and Economics, etc. Each member of the faculty is sent one and the others are placed on a small table in the library where students may take them. Usually between forty and fifty are taken by students.

The circulation of open shelf books has increased considerably over each preceding year. Most of the time between seventy-five and one hundred of the three hundred fifty open shelf books are in circulation. During the first three years only three books permanently disappeared from these collections. This year after several books had mysteriously made off we placed an announcement in the bulletin of the college with the heading "Shall Open Shelf Collections be Abolished?" We cited the books that had disappeared and asked for the cooperation of all the students telling them that open shelf collections and stack privileges would have to go if books continued to disappear. Since then none has disappeared. A careful system for checking the open shelf collection is essential. We file the book card by call number in with the book card file for books checked out. We charge the book to "Special," and when it is checked out it is charged in and checked in the student's name. To prevent these books from being returned to the stacks the word "Special" is written in pen-

cil on the book pocket of each book. Call slips with a large letter S on them are kept close to all the displays. This is for the purpose of quickly counting the daily circulation of "Special" books. We also keep on file for each permanent display collection a slip for each book. These we use once a month in checking over the books. The ones for which no books are found are checked with the book card file and any mistakes made are corrected.

Keeping special collections and displays attractive and up-to-date involves time but takes far less than many would suppose. They improve the appearance of a library fifty per cent, besides causing many students to read who would otherwise not do so. Book reading can be greatly increased among college students by the library staff, if the promoting of reading becomes one of the major objectives instead of merely a casual pastime.

The Preparatory School Library

By OSCAR H. McPHERSON

Librarian, Lawrenceville School, New Jersey

RECENTLY I have been intensely interested in reading the Introduction to the fifteenth Edition of Sargent's *Handbook of Private Schools*, particularly the sections "Revitaminizing Education" and "Re-energizing Education." I believe that the "education" of the greatest cumulative or permanent value is self-education, that the institution that best trains or induces in the young the desire for and the habit of acquiring it, best performs its function. This somewhat ponderous statement of a theory pretty generally recognized by experts and pretty generally ignored by preparatory schools is occasioned also by my desire to learn what libraries of these schools are really operated on that principle. A few I know are. Of others I hear encouraging rumors.

The truth is that the time has come for reassessing the share of the library in that general function of the secondary school, the promotion of self-education. For many years the college or university has regarded its library as the center of its scholastic activity. The school library, on the contrary, is usually at best a mere adjunct of the curriculum, justified, if at all, by the need for reference material. For that reason, the school librarian is general considered a somewhat supernumerary assistant to every member of the teaching staff. Instead of welcoming what is inadequately called "recreational" reading as an aid to scholarship in all fields, many teachers object to it as a waste of time that would otherwise be spent in increasing scholastic effectiveness, meaning getting good grades. Yet it is demonstrable that all reading tends to improve scholarship, eventually, at least. Since school teachers and librarians have dubbed all extra-curricular reading "recreational," it would seem to be of greater educational value than curricular reading, because the very word "recreational" sets up an escape psychosis, thereby increasing the eagerness of the welcome to such reading. That word, however, undoubtedly has an unfortunate effect on the student's attitude towards his class-room work.

If an efficient library is a necessity to the intellectual success of the college or university undergraduate, whose mental habits have passed the formative stage, how much more is it a necessity to the boy or girl, who is or should be in school to acquire and develop intellectual skills and habits?

Consider, then, some of the present-day trends and needs in education. One of them is the movement for so-called adult education. With characteristic vigor, effectiveness and charm, Dorothy Canfield Fisher has recently been, in her *Learn or Perish*, one of the many to state the case for it. It is a plea for giving every man and woman the opportunity as well as the inclination to continue the acquisition, digestion, and use of information after he or she has finished formal schooling. The best way to achieve this most vital purpose is to train boys and girls in secondary schools to read, to develop trends and tastes and intellectual habits for themselves. If that is attempted by the school library, independently of the usual formalism of the class-room, the question may settle itself.

Then there is another use for the school library. If native intelligence and the so-called advantages of breeding, culture, and creature comforts mean anything, boys of the preparatory school of today will be among the leaders of tomorrow. What are most of these schools doing to prepare them for that leadership, in addition to training them to surmount the hurdle of college entrance examinations? In a world torn to its roots by class struggle, by the rise of communism, by the triumph here and there of socialism and

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everywhere of socialistic devices and principles, by the partial or apparent failure of capitalism, by the complete or partial failure of income, and, in this country, by the staggering activity of the racketeer, most of them are in complete ignorance of these social conditions or else are indifferent to them. For the most part they do not know that the "Other Half," as Jacob Riis called it, is living at all, or that the old "submerged tenth" is now a much larger fraction and one that is barely existing. They may or may not be class-conscious. Before they shall be fit for leadership they need to become humanity conscious.

Capitalism must soon justify itself or be supplanted, with tremendous loss to the world. That justification must take the form of a modification that will provide an elasticity of such great shock-absorbing power as to be proof against another financial cataclysm. To the truth of these facts so firmly entrenched a capitalist as Mr. T. W. Lamont, No. 2 Morgan partner, testified recently in an address to the Academy of Political Science. Surely, we cannot depend on the college or university, in either class-room or library, to initiate the interest of our boys in great social or economic problems! In the school the curriculum is already rigidly prescribed by college entrance requirements. The chief hope is the school library.

Moreover, even from the point of view that the private, secondary, boarding school is wholly or largely a college preparatory school, the school library is making no generally adequate effort to assist in performing this function, other than in meeting curricular demands. The curriculum of the preparatory school is already overcrowded, yet schools do not, as is well said in Sargent's *Handbook*, teach reading. Again it would seem that the school library should be prepared to train boys and girls to read rapidly, retentively, and discriminatingly, just as the faculties of many schools now train them to pass college entrance examinations most effectively.

How, then, is all this to be accomplished?

First, by removing all restrictions on the use of the library by the student body, and by keeping it open all day and most of the evening if it is in a boarding-school. A record should be kept of the books that each boy borrows. That record will be most useful in many ways to the librarian who is "teaching reading." If it is found that a boy is abusing the privilege of an unrestricted library and neglecting his regular work by spending too much time on light or even heavy reading, he may be dealt with individually. He is no justification of blanket prohibition, of a system of admission tickets, of reading by clock and calendar, a system so false to good educational psychology as to tend to discourage all unassigned reading. Moreover, it will, I am sure, be found that the privilege will rarely be abused.

A member of the library staff of one of the largest preparatory schools in the East writes me. "I can remember only one case since I have been here (several years) of a student who was so tempted by the freedom he found in the library that he let his work slip. And even in his case, his life is not yet lived, and who knows?"

Second, by employing staffs large enough to free the librarian from the clerical labor necessary in multitudinous detail in every efficient library. He should be a "professor of books," similar, perhaps, to those installed in recent years in Rollins and other colleges. He should be possessed of an invincible belief in the efficacy of reading as an aid to the preparation for effective citizenship and happy, effective living. He should be in constant touch with the book world of today as well as of older days. He should be ready to explain how, with a careful budgeting of time, almost anyone can fit some reading into that budget, once he has the motive. He should therefore be ready also to try to induce such motives in his boys or girls. He should be eager to meet all demands of searchers for truth and to stimulate those demands. He should be willing at any time to say, "I don't know," but just as ready to add, "But I think we can help each other find out," and then prove it. His joy should be almost equal at the chance of solving each of many problems, of which the following are perhaps typical examples, the "almost" giving him enough leeway for emotion and prejudice, to demonstrate his humanness:

The boy who has read "all the Wodehouse in the library and wants something else just as good."

The boy who says, "I like Poe's *Cask of Amontillado* that you helped me pick for the declamation contest, but how would you interpret the character of the speaker?' My dramatic coach tells me that the man speaks always in a casual, matter-of-fact way. I want to make him a plainly sinister villain. What do you think?"

Another: "I've read most of the Greek and Latin translations in the library. (A glance at his reading cards reveals that he has at least borrowed them). Now I want to know how to go at interpreting them, finding out what each of the authors did and meant in his own time." Again, a telephone call to the Registrar's Office shows this boy's I. Q. to be 130.

Another: "I'm going into my father's business when I get through college. I've always thought that the business man has a pretty tough time of it, with little but the office, dinner, and bed as his life. I want to be prepared to help him. And for that reason, and because of the talks of the Head Master on service to the country, I want to go into politics. I want to be prepared to

learn about what I'm going to fight for, and I want to know enough about it now for me to choose the college that offers most nearly what I need. Can you help me plan a reading course?"

And another, a sophomore in college, back for a visit at the old school, where he graduated with honors: "I'm specializing in architecture, taking the history of architecture and architectural drawing. But I'm also taking European history, English drama in the 17th century, and French. I didn't know when I planned the course that I'd have to do so much collateral reading. Already two months after the opening of college, I am twenty books behind. As you know, I love reading, but I never have learned how to read fast and at the same time remember what I read. Can you help me train myself to read more rapidly?"

And another, this time an English teacher: "My English IV class in a C section of dumbbells. Each of them seems to think that the more flowery, vague, insincere 'elegance' he puts into his compositions, the better he writes. None of them ever uses a simple, concrete verb or noun if he can avoid it. Can you find some examples of the sort of good writing I want and put them on a reserved shelf for me?"

And another, a bombshell hurled by a mother who brings her boy in. He has been for over a year an omnivorous reader of library books that are largely high class. Yet she insists that her boy, despite his high I. Q., is spending too much time on library books, that that is the reason he is failing so badly in languages, including English, Latin, and French, that she and her husband despair of his ever getting into or through college. "Can you," she pleads, "help him in some way, if only to see that he cuts down on his reading?" Well, the "case" is still under investigation, to find the Ethiopian in the psychological woodpile, but a preliminary survey reveals a history of more or less subconscious resistance to all assigned lessons in textbooks. It also reveals great success in history, which happens to parallel his own present reading interests. History, too, he has started only recently and against the wish of his parents. It was not necessary to his program, and was taken up in addition to all his other work, in most of which he was failing. Yet a fact that seems to promise great significance of some kind is, that since he started history and is doing well in it, all his work is improving.

Many a school prides itself on having a physical director or department which attempts to give special corrective exercises or a special dietary regimen to boys with notable but apparently correctable physical defects. These schools almost invariably stress such service in their catalogs and announcements. A careful examination of Sargent's *Handbook*, however, seems to show that no school promises to attempt the correction of functional intellectual defects. Most of those that have libraries mention them somewhere in their lists of equipment and attractions. An appalling number of schools is still apparently content with the old reference library of one room or no library at all. Yet each that has a real library has a laboratory for the diagnosis of those defects and inexhaustible materia medica for remedial prescriptions.

In this day of intense competition in all fields of commercial endeavor, the effort to keep their respective enrollments full or selective has compelled private schools to join the competitive ranks. To say that a realization of the sales value of efficient school libraries will at last bring them into their own is perhaps cynical but certainly true.

It would, therefore, be interesting and possibly useful to know just what school libraries are even now not handicapped by restrictions of time, have adequate budgets, staffs, and numbers of books, make efforts to meet individual as well as collective needs of their students, and in general assume an important independent share of the educative function of their respective institutions in addition to aiding in making curricula effective.

Spring Pools

These pools that, though in forests, still reflect
The total sky almost without defect,
And like the flowers beside them, chill and shiver,
Will like the flowers beside them soon be gone,
And yet not out by any brook or river,
But up by roots to bring dark foliage on.

The trees that have it in their pent-up buds
To darken nature and be summer woods—
Let them think twice before they use their powers
To blot out and drink up and sweep away
These flowery waters and these watery flowers
From snow that melted only yesterday.

ROBERT FROST

Librarian Authors

RANDOLPH GREENFIELD ADAMS, Custodian of the William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born and brought up in Philadelphia. He received his bachelor's and doctor's degrees in 1914 and 1920 respectively, and studied law at the University of Pennsylvania for another year. He became assistant in history there in 1915, leaving the next year to become fellow in history at the University of Chicago. He returned to the University of Pennsylvania in 1919 as Carnegie fellow in international law after a period of war service in France, from May 8, 1918 to May 5, 1919. He had received the commission of second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, September 5, 1918. In 1920 he went to Trinity College (now Duke University) as assistant professor of history and there remained until 1923, when William L. Clements, a retired manufacturer and bibliophile of Bay City, asked him to take charge of the library of Americana named for him and presented, with a completely equipped building, to the University of Michigan. Its manuscripts of the British statesmen and generals of the Revolutionary period, its great collections of voyages, as well as its stores of early newspapers and broadsides, have made it a treasure-house of Americana.

Randolph Greenfield Adams

Two children's books on American history, *The Gateway to American History* and its sequel, *Pilgrims, Indians and Patriots*, are the outgrowth of stories told to his own two children, Thomas Randolph Adams and Richard Newbold Adams. Mr. Adams has also contributed biographies to three volumes of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, already described by one Librarian-Author as "the most fascinating serial that has appeared in (his) time." In 1929 Dr. Adams was visiting Carnegie professor of International Relations at St. Andrews, Scotland.

Dr. Adams is the author of the following books: *Political Ideas of the American Revolution . . . . 1765-1775*, Trinity College Press, 1922; *A History of the Foreign Policy of the United States*, Macmillan, 1924; *The Gateway to American History*, Little, Brown and Co., 1927; and *Pilgrims, Indians and Patriots . . . .* Little, Brown and Co., 1928. His library publications include *The Passports Printed by Benjamin Franklin at His Passy Press*, William L. Clements Library, 1925; *The Whys and Wherefores of the William L. Clements Library . . . . ,* 1925 (3rd ed., 1932); *The Headquarters Papers of the British Army in North America during the War of the American Revolution*, 1926; *Early American Printing*, 1927; *British Headquarters Maps and Sketches used by Sir Henry Clinton While in Command of the British Forces Operating in North America . . . . 1775-1782*, 1928; and *The Papers of Lord George Germain, a brief description of the Stopford-Sackville Papers now in the William L. Clements Library*, 1928. He has edited . . . . *Selected Political Essays of James Wilson, edited with an introductory essay*, Knopf, 1930; *Benjamin Franklin's Proposals for the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania*, William L. Clements Library, 1927; and a *Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, by Thomas Hariot, a Facsimile Reproduction of the 1586 Quarto, with an introductory essay, Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, 1931. *A History of the Philomothean Society of the University of Pennsylvania*, his first adventure in book-making, was compiled before he graduated from college.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 15, 1933

Editorials

THE TRANSITION from one national administration to another on the very day when the banks were closed throughout the country by state action gave a jolt which was felt by all the people and increased the very fear which the new President in his firm and dignified inaugural especially deprecated. The first act of President Roosevelt making the moratorium national and his further extension of it and the immediate calling of the new congress into special session showed that the President meant what he said in promising direct and vigorous action. Libraries, like all other organizations and all persons doubtless found themselves inconvenienced for the moment, but the drastic remedy will clear the air and make possible better and safer banking, which is the immediate need of our people. Librarians may find useful opportunity to allay the fears of their community by studying what the emergency has meant and explaining to readers who call upon them for knowledge the why and wherefore.

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NONE are alive who lived through the panic of 1837, except the centurians who were then babies, and few who suffered in that of 1857, though that of 1893 is only too well remembered by the elders. In all of these, there was the same national distress, banks suspending, though less safe than now, factories closing, unemployment general, in situations qualitively quite as distressing as now though quantitively less impressive in numbers. Such books as Adams' *March of Democracy* are useful reading to bring out this fact in proof that despite our present trials there has been progress and real progress in our industrial and social life. The faithlessness within bank circles which produced the disaster to the so-called Bank of the United States, in New York, the toppling of the Insull pyramid in the West, the astounding and unpardonable conduct of the heads of the second largest bank in the world, all emphasized acutely elements of weakness, but on the other hand gave unparalleled opportunity of which the new President promptly availed himself to put through drastic legislation for publicity and other remedies which will ultimately cause us to look back upon the depression, despite all its ills, with relief and thankfulness. Librarians as leaders in their communities should hearten themselves through the study of the past which the books on the shelves invite and do their best to develop in their communities the reasoned optimism for which after all there is justification.

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ONE SOLUTION of the book famine caused by the reduction of appropriations has been found in limiting the number of books which can be taken out by each reader, which in many libraries has been almost unlimited. This need not reduce the facilities for those engaged in research, who may be made exceptions to the rule, but it should in practice put more books at the disposal of the increased number of readers to which unemployment has led. The further development of the duplicate pay collection, enabling the liberality of readers who can pay to help out the readers who cannot pay, should also be helpful where it is made the practice to place books from this collection on the regular loan shelves as soon as the cost of the book has been paid for or largely covered by the receipts from this special feature, which in many libraries has shown a substantial profit. That also may and should be utilized as book funds to piece out regular appropriations. There is increasing public sentiment against reducing book appropriations as a means of balancing the budget because the exigency makes books of first importance in supplying readers with the wherewithal to read, and this sentiment has recently been well expressed in a comforting word from the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce who says: "Potent reasons why libraries should not be singled out now for severe economy" are because "they have been operated without extravagance and with an intelligent regard to the public interest and the taxpayers' burden." Books "were a steadying influence during the World War" and "their influence is again being felt on a nation-wide scale as a factor of social rehabilitation."

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IF ANY librarian needs to be further enlightened or endarkened as to the destruction of valuable records because of the poor quality of printing paper in recent years, it is only necessary to visit The New York Public Library and look up the files of the *Times* and of the *Tribune* half a century ago which had been deposited in that library for safe keeping and compare them with the newspapers of a century ago, when good rag paper was the rule instead of the exception. On the appeal of the

library profession the *New York Times* and other newspapers undertook to print special library editions on rag paper for the file of libraries, but this proved so expensive and so complicated that the practice has not become general. It has, in fact, become more difficult and expensive with the growth of the Sunday newspaper, as witness the numberless sections of the *New York Times* each week, and some substitute method has had to be proposed. The most feasible, that to which the *New York Times* has given consideration, the reduction of the paper by the offset process to a quarter of the size, which does not avoid all the difficulties of printing, has for libraries the two great advantages of economy in binding and shelf room and of being legible, at least so far as headings are concerned, without the use of other means than the ordinary hand glass. The earlier alternative is the use of the film which has been in process of development since the beginning of the twentieth century and has yet to be fully perfected. This requires, of course, reading through a microscope or more usually projection on a screen through apparatus designed for library equipment, of which few libraries can so far take advantage. The development of these respective projects into their full possibilities will be watched with interest by wide-awake librarians whose libraries can afford such additional service.

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THE EXPERIMENT of book slots, like those in post offices, for the return of library books has been thoroughly tried out at Rochester, with rather unsatisfactory results. The dear public liked it, particularly the ladies because as one went shopping the book could be dropped on the way and the borrower saved the time and trouble of standing in line sometimes to make return and obtain the card again. Incidentally it was too much of a convenience to those who thought that in this way they might have their fines overlooked. There was a serious disadvantage in the fact that anything so heavy as books dropped through a slot might be seriously damaged, even if precautions were taken to prevent a thump at the bottom. Nevertheless the Rochester clt in appropriations, the practice has and the plan was patiently dealt with, though it made considerable inroad on the time and patience of the assistants who had to recover the books, make the necessary entries and replace them on the shelves. But with the reduction of the staff to half time and the opening of branches for only two days a week made necessary by the Rochester cut in appropriations, the practice has been discontinued and the total result in fair weather and foul financially has not been such as to encourage other libraries to commence or continue the slot plan.

THE LONG expressed desire for a continuation of Cannons' valuable bibliographical tool now promises to have two fulfillments, each prepared independently of the other and to some extent overlapping in material as well as differing as to plan. One of these, that worked out by the A.L.A. Junior Members Round Table, will have the support of the American Library Association at least in obtaining the necessary funds through advance orders, but this should not prevent an appreciation of the endeavor by two ladies in England, one of them from Albany and both of them graduates of the London Library School, to fill the needed want. It might have been better to have worked out an actual international cooperation so that both duplication and confusion of method might be avoided, but the profession will have reason to be thankful for both volumes, even though one volume of inclusive material and unified method would have been preferable.

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THE TWO citizens of North Carolina, Miss Anna Pierce of Charlotte and Dr. Frank Graham of Chapel Hill, who six years since started what is known as the Citizens Library Movement apparently builded better than they knew for their plan has made a start in not less than eight other states. It is very important, because first of all it converts the public opinion of a state or locality into library support and gives the library the most solid basis possible for development. North Carolina has had the habit of putting itself on the map, in advance of other southern states, first industrially and then educationally, and the current movement will be another mark to its credit. The progress of the plan in other states will be watched with interest.

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A SOMEWHAT confused and confusing letter elicited in correspondence with Dr. Bowerman from Deputy Commissioner Branham of the State Department of Correction at Albany seems to be to the effect that, instead of twelve librarians being admitted to the privileges of Sing Sing Prison during the fiscal year, twelve prisoners were classified by the psychiatrists as capable of doing library work within the prison, and apparently the library profession, like those of medicine and theology, is quit of any responsibility for these twelve. It is fair to ask that the Department of Correction should itself make a clean-cut correction to this effect, which is lacking in the rather evasive letter of explanation.

Book Reviews

Serial Publications [1] Of Foreign Government

THE *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931*, is a monument to the pioneer spirit of the American librarian and a tribute to his courage and enterprise. It is in accord, therefore, with the best American tradition.

This great undertaking was made possible by the generosity of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Rockefeller Foundation. It was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Library Association, and the National Research Council, who in turn delegated the editorial direction to a committee of the American Library Association. It is no derogation to either the benefactors or the learned societies concerned to add that the moving spirits in the project were Dr. James Thayer Gerould, Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, and Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg; to Miss Winifred Gregory fell the honor of wielding the pick and shovel and all the other implements appropriate to the calling of the pioneer. The Wilson Company have turned out a fine piece of bibliographical printing.

The project was begun in 1927 and has therefore been carried through in the astonishingly short space of five years. It has involved the examination of records in three continents, and a vast amount of that drudgery which is the despair as well as the triumph of the true librarian. In the course of her explorations in Europe Miss Gregory discovered that much of the information she sought was either non-existent or was not available owing to the conditions under which it was housed. Most difficult obstacle of all, she found that her enthusiasm for government publications was not always shared by custodians in Europe. It would seem that the European library world was mildly surprised at the advent of this pioneeress from across the Atlantic. She had some interesting, and let us hope, illuminating experiences in England, notably in the Cambridge gaol, to which it seems a large collection of British official publications has been committed for life. Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, when approached to give facilities for this American project, is said to have enquired cautiously, "Do you mean serials or cereals?", displaying a knowledge of American customs which cannot be too highly commended in British statesmen.

The world has not yet learned to appreciate official publications at their true value. In England the "blue book" and "white paper," as they are still called, have been perhaps more widely read and used than have official publications in most countries, but even in England there has been in the past no adequate recognition of the importance of maintaining complete collections or other records of what has been published officially. Even in the national libraries of great countries official publications are often the Cinderella, though in fairness to those concerned one must admit that there is some excuse for this state of affairs. Such collections are difficult and expensive to maintain. Catalogs are seldom issued by the governments concerned, and even files of their own publications are not maintained. Few governments have central distributing agencies. There are endless difficulties to be encountered by that central library which would essay to keep a complete file even of current foreign publications, as those who have made the attempt know only too well. Apart from all this, one cannot but be conscious of the fact that in the whole output there is a huge amount of chaff per bushel of grain. Hence with even the keenest enthusiasm at this end, a collection of foreign government serials must depend in a large degree upon the cooperation received from officials and agents abroad, a cooperation which is sometimes conspicuous by its absence or its eccentricity.

To those specially interested in the official publications of the British Commonwealth and Empire the List is certain to prove of the greatest value. Over two hundred pages are devoted to these publications, that is to say, almost one-third of the whole, if we exclude Russia which occupies a special section in the latter part of the book comprising some 134 pages.

It would have been surprising if the British section had satisfied everyone. It may be objected, for example, that to include under the title "Indian States" the provinces of British India as well as the "States" is a departure from actual usage which will not be approved by those who know something about the Indian Empire. Similarly, those especially versed in the political and administrative eccentricities of British African states and territories may question the absence of adequate explanatory annotation. For example, the librarian, if not the student, might be greatly helped on turning to the "Cape of Good Hope" to be told that in 1856 a part of that colony became the colony of Natal; that it includes Gri-

1 *List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931*; ed. by Winifred Gregory for the Am. Council of Learned Societies, Am. Lib. Assn., Nat. Research Council. F. 720p. Buck. Price on application. 1932. H. W. Wilson.

qualand West since 1880 and part of British Bechuanaland since 1895. Again, under "Foreign Office" (p. 291) we find listed the Miscellaneous Papers and Treaty series but not the equally important "country" series. As an example of the latter take the "United States, 1932" series which contains the texts of the recent exchange of notes between Great Britain and the United States regarding the war debts. The reference from "Home Office, Safety Pamphlets" to "Mines Department" (p. 294) is an error, inasmuch as the Home Office Safety Pamphlets and the Mines Department Safety Pamphlets are two distinct series. The reports of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are entered under his title with reference from General Register Office, but those of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies are entered under Registry of Friendly Societies. One can understand why the law reports prepared by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting are included, though not published officially, but it is not so obvious why such periodicals as the "Law Times," "Times Law Reports," etc., have a place in a list of governmental series.

But all this is perhaps looking the gift horse in the mouth, under all the circumstances. In any case, only by long actual use can the list be fairly rendered liable to such criticism; it is probably not possible for one person to criticize such a work in any detail. Errors of omission and commission were bound to occur. There are no doubt deficiencies. There will always be differences of opinion on such matters as arrangement. Moreover, the above are minor points of criticism after all, and the editors have forestalled all of them. As Mr. Gerould says, "Had our expectation been to prepare a perfect list it would never have been begun. Our ambition has been . . . . to prepare . . . . a foundation on which to build." This ambition has been realized, and realized in a way which should spur on those responsible to proceed with their constructive labors.

——ANGUS S. FLETCHER, *Director, British Library of Information.*

Library Representation In "Recent Social Trends"

THE HIGHLY important report by the President's Committee on Social Trends,[1] of which Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell is chairman, has found and certainly deserves a place in the libraries of the country. Libraries will also need the thirteen monographs, some already published, which will give in more extended form the results of certain of the surveys. Reviews of the report have been widely published in newspapers and general periodicals and have already appeared or will appear in sociological, educational, economic, political science and other specialized journals.[2] The following comment is limited to an enumeration and evaluation of the representations of the library in the report. What do these sociologists, economists, political scientists, educators, physicians and other diagnosticians of social welfare think of the library? How much importance do they attach to it and what place do they accord it in the social structure?

If the eminent group comprising the President's Committee on Social Trends fairly represents the best thought of the country and if the references to the library in the report give, as compared with other subjects treated in it, a fair idea of the Committee's estimate of the library, the situation is one for grave concern on the part of librarians. Surely the library is a more important social agency and the work it has done and its possibilities as an efficient participant in work for social advance, are far greater than the meager references to it in this report would indicate.

In consideration of these two thick volumes first recourse was to the index. This proved unsatisfactory, for later study disclosed in the report twenty-six references to libraries and librarians, only seven of which appear in the index and some of these under badly chosen index headings. In most cases the references to the library in the text are very brief and incidental. Nowhere is there a chapter, or if that seems too much to expect, nowhere are there a few pages giving a terse statement of the scope and purpose of the library and the services it renders. The motion picture has three and one-half pages and the radio ten and one-half pages. The nearest approach to any direct statement concerning the library occurs in Dr. Charles H. Judd's chapter on Education, in which (p. 344) under the subhead Other Educational Activities he writes:

"Further evidence of the desire on the part of all classes of people for broader intellectual experience is to be seen in the rapid development of public libraries and in the increased consumption of published materials."

The same chapter lists (p. 359) among the rooms in a recently erected junior high school: "A library with an outside entrance so that it may be available for adult community use."

Except to say (p. 361) that college "laboratories and libraries are far more fully equipped than formerly" no other mention has been found, in this chapter or indeed in the entire work, of college or university libraries, though there is a fair presumption that every member of the President's Committee and the writer of every one of the twenty-nine chapters of the report makes

1 *Recent Social Trends in the United States:* Report of the President's Committee on Social Trends. McGraw Hill Book Co. 1933. 2v. XCV—1568 pp.

2 This specialized review was written before the more general review by Mr. Karl Brown appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, pp. 210-223.

much use of university and perhaps also of public libraries and regards them as indispensable to his work as an investigator.

The most understanding and appreciative reference to public libraries, as might be expected from his interest in and official benefactions to libraries, is made by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel in his chapter on The Arts in Social Life, in which he says (p. 975):

"The public library, with some twenty million recorded clients, touches all points in our lives and reflects promptly and accurately changes in our interests and attitudes."

Dr. Keppel also speaks of the "chairs" of music and art in the Library of Congress and (in a footnote) says that: "As usual, the librarians were able to furnish comparable figures upon which to base their conclusions."

The library gets into the preliminary chapter of committee findings, once (p. L) where "the press and the library" are mentioned as among the agencies that yield information on changing attitudes and interests, and again where (p. LII) there are listed "churches, libraries, concerts, museums and adult education" as competing with commercialized recreation "for a goodly share of our growing leisure."

The chapter on Rural Life by J. H. Kolb and E. de S. Brunner contains more references to the library than any other in the report. It includes the statements (p. 498) that the farmer has invested in various social utilities: "good roads, consolidated schools, better churches and to a lesser extent libraries, health services," etc.; that villages (p. 519) have built their own "schools, churches, libraries and playgrounds"; that (p. 529) "adult education in this background takes on new significance with its instruments of library, newspaper, extension course" etc.; that country-wide organizations appearing since 1920 include (p. 535) "libraries"; and that farm families (p. 538) in a Wisconsin county go from four to six miles to their "home town" for groceries, marketing, high school, church "and library service."

Most of the other references to libraries are in statistical tables (pp. 281, 300, 1296, 1306, 1307, 1310). The chapter on The Growth of Governmental Functions by C. H. Wooddy records (p. 1322) among the newer functions in counties the "establishment of libraries to serve rural areas." The chapter on Public Administration by L. D. White gives tables (p. 1416) showing the increase of trained librarians (and other officials) in New Jersey and Detroit and the increase (pp. 1421, 1422) in state and municipal reference libraries. The chapter on Government and Society by Dr. C. E. Merriam notes (p. 1492) as one of the important functions transferred from towns to counties and new functions attached to the county: "Libraries (in one-third of the states)," and (p. 1498) stresses the importance of state and municipal reference bureaus and the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

In the chapter on Shifting Occupation Patterns by R. S. Hurlin and M. D. Givens, as part of a paragraph on The Professions, the following gratifying statement is found (p. 301):

"Many other specialties, minor in the numerical sense, have arisen, as for example the profession of librarian which has attained its present sizable total of over thirty thousand since 1870."

In thirteen pages of acknowledgments listing government offices, research organizations and individuals, the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, Vassar College Library, a staff member of A.L.A. headquarters, and several librarians are mentioned.

It is believed that the foregoing gives a fair summary of the little that this report contains about libraries and librarians. Many chapters where some mention of the library might be expected were searched in vain. For example, in the long chapter on Childhood and Youth by L. K. Frank, under the division of Child Nurture there is a paragraph (p. 791) on children's reading in which is a statistical statement that school libraries of more than 3,000 volumes had increased from 947 in 1923 to 1982 in 1929, but there is no hint of the existence of the children's department of the public library, though this has perhaps been the most characteristic contribution of the American public library, not simply to library work but to education itself.

In the chapter on Health and Medical Practice by Dr. H. H. Moore, under the section on Hospitals one looks in vain for any mention of library service in general and veterans' hospitals. In the chapter on Crime and Punishment by E. H. Sutherland and C. E. Gehlke, there is nothing about libraries in the section on Educational Developments in prisons, in spite of the fact that the Department of Justice has in its Bureau of Prisons a supervising librarian and trained librarians in charge of several of the Federal prison libraries, and that local public libraries have long been extending library service to municipal penal institutions. Though the library is properly classed as fundamentally an educational rather than a recreational institution, yet the enormous growth in the use of libraries on account of the progressive shortening of the working day, and especially during the depression as the result of enforced idleness, makes one wonder why the chapter headed Recreation and Leisure Time Activities by J. F. Steiner has not a single mention of the public library as a possibility for the use of leisure time. The list of eligible chapters in which mention of the library might justifiably be expected could be lengthened.

It is rather disheartening to the librarian that a microscopic examination of the more than 1,600

pages of this work should have revealed so little about the library, and that little so fragmentary and incidental. What are we to conclude from this? Are we to understand that the sociologists hold the library in low esteem, a relatively insignificant factor in the social structure? Or that they just take the library for granted? That they expect that the library will be ready on call to meet their own needs and the increasing needs of the enlarging literate public, and all without their blessing and influence to help in securing the necessary support? Librarians as well as sociologists expect that the 30 hour week is "just around the corner." But librarians know, as the sociologists apparently do not, that this will inevitably greatly enlarge and intensify the demands on the library. We welcome this as our opportunity, but we need reinforcements to be ready for it. We librarians believe that the library is probably already the greatest agency for adult education and that it has almost infinite possibilities for development in the future. But we also know that by many of the general public and especially the big tax-paying public the library is regarded as a luxury. It is almost always the first to suffer in any retrenchment; it usually receives the deepest cuts in times of depression, though the demands upon it are then the greatest.

The library's normal condition is one of inadequate support, very inadequate as compared with the public schools and other public functions, and in times of depression this disparity is intensified. It was to have been hoped and expected that a report like this, designed to furnish (p. XI) "such a review as might supply a basis for the formulation of large national policies looking toward the next phase of the nation's development," would give to the library such recognition as would strengthen its position and fortify it in times like these. Lacking such recognition, the library's position is weakened, or at least not strengthened, as its record of public usefulness, which far outstrips its public support, merits at the hands of sociologists from whom we had a right to expect better understanding and ampler endorsement in this report.

The present instance of meager recognition to the library in a sociological work is but the latest of a long series. The writer has for many years examined rather systematically every new book on sociology, general education, civics, public administration and cognate subjects as they have come into his library, to learn how the library had been treated. During this period the situation has improved and the library has slowly gained in recognition in such books. There are, however, still many such new books which do not mention the library, some that treat it very meagerly and casually as does this one, some that misinterpret it, and only an occasional and rare one in which the author treats it fairly and adequately and in proper proportion.

In view of this situation, the writer would propose that the American Library Association by an appropriate committee or other agency try to correct this situation. Little is to be gained by pointing out such deficiencies after a book is published. The harm has then been done. Far better would it be to adopt some plan for getting in touch with publishers, authors and committees like this on Social Trends in advance of publication and by tactful approaches trying to induce them to view the library as it now is and still more as it may become, with proper support, and to represent it in books and reports as it deserves to be represented.

——GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian, Washington, D. C., Public Library.

Overseas British Empire Bibliography

LIBRARIES which may not desire the whole of *A Bibliography of the Overseas British Empire* should consider the third volume which has just been issued by the Royal Empire Society, in London, covering the American segment.[1]

The Society's library is one of the very extensive special libraries of the world—over 200,000 books and pamphlets "relating to the history, economics, sociology, politics, and development of the Dominions and Colonies under the British Crown." Casual checking shows it not only rich in individual titles, both old and contemporary, but also in serials and documents, so arranged and described that the volume will serve as both a bibliographic and reference tool.

It will serve even a relatively small but older collection effectively. Much is brought out that cannot be economically developed in the average library catalog. And much more is listed that, given such location-guides as the *Union List of Serials*, its companion list of documents, and the great union catalog in process in the Library of Congress, makes it a bounteous key for the local scholar who devotes himself to Americana.

Editorially, this volume, as are the preceding, is magnificently constructed. It is a subject index of twenty-six main geographic divisions, with small geographic and form subdivisions alphabetically arranged. Fullness of entry depends upon the bibliographic importance of the book; line-titles appear for the rarities. Indexes include complete lists of geographic and authors' names. Typographically, the work is above criticism.

——KARL BROWN.

1 *Subject Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society.* By Evans Lewin, M.B.E., Librarian. Vol. 3. The Dominion of Canada and its provinces, the Dominion of Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Colonial America. Northumberland Ave., W.C.2. London: Royal Empire Society. 1932. 822p. This and preceding volumes, covering (v.1) the British Empire generally, and Africa and (v.2) Australia, etc., and general travel, each £1 11s. 6d.

The Open Round Table

An Encouraging Library News Note

HERE Is an encouraging item of library news, which might be of interest to other libraries and we believe indicates the value of public goodwill in the community toward the library, quoting from a paragraph in my Annual Report, which has just been issued:

"Unquestionably the Library could not have operated more than six months during 1932, had not the Mayor, who is ex-officio a member of the Library Board, and the City Finance Director come to our rescue and loaned the Library $30,000 from the City Sinking Fund, February 1, 1932. The new Ohio Intangible Tax Law produced for the Youngstown Public Library only $49,759.70 in 1932, instead of $114,942.92, or only about 42 per cent of the amount it should have produced. Through the cooperation and good offices of Mayor Mark E. Moore, City Finance Director Hugh Hindman and City Council, an appropriation of $30,000 has been included in the 1933 City Budget for the Public Library, which will make possible the liquidation of the $30,000 loan. The city administration is entitled to the gratitude of the entire city for thus keeping the doors of the Library open for almost half of the year—1932."

——C. W. SUMNER, *Librarian, Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library.*

The Professional Training Section

IT IS HOPED that all former members of the Training Class Section, which was discontinued by vote of the A.L.A. Council at the midwinter meeting,[1] may wish to become members of the Professional Training Section. "All A.L.A. members interested in the training of librarians are eligible for membership in the Section on the payment of annual dues." The Professional Training Section is now the only section of the A.L.A. primarily concerned with the problems of preparation for library work, either in training class or library school. Preliminary plans for the next program of the Section include a consideration of current problems in education for librarianship. The annual dues, 50 cents, may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

——LYDIA M. GOODING, *Secretary-Treasurer, Library School, Emory University, Georgia.*

1 LIB. JOUR. January 15, 1933. p. 71.

Two Titles Same Book

The Tuesday Club Murders, by Agatha Christie, just published by Dodd, Mead, is the same as *The Thirteen Problems*, published in London by Collins last year.

——EARLE F. WALBRIDGE.

Science And The New Dewey

IT IS with renewed hope that the librarian opens each new edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* and looks for changes and expansions. The thirteenth edition has its share of them for which classifiers may be thankful but this edition has disappointing features as did its predecessors. We find that there are fifty-four more pages allotted to science in the thirteenth edition than in the twelfth but that all of this expansion is in one section, botany (580-89).

The twelfth and thirteenth editions are identical until we reach 574, which means that there has been no change in the mathematics, astronomy, physics, and chemistry sections. This is most unfortunate as these sections were badly in need of revision. The first change to be noted is in 575 (evolution), which has been expanded by the addition of a few sub-headings. 576 (origin and beginnings of life) is still the same despite the note in the twelfth edition which advises classifiers that 576-77 are undergoing revision and will be expanded in future editions. 577 (properties of living matter) has been somewhat expanded although the chief sub-divisions, 577.1, 577.2, etc., are the same.

Botany (580-89) is the one section of the five hundreds which has come in for some real expansion and not a little revision, although the main divisions have the same headings which they had in the twelfth edition. In 581 (physiologic and structural botany) the thirteenth edition has made many improvements. Plant physiology, embryology, histology, morphology, anatomy, and ecology of plants are all expanded in 581, approaching the Library of Congress schedule in QK640-989. 581.1 (plant physiology) gets one line in the twelfth edition of Dewey and in the new edition seven and one-half pages are devoted to it. The new edition takes up such topics as circulation, respiration, nutrition, secretion, variation, generation, histogenesis, physiologic chemistry, all relating to plant physiology.

582 (pathology) is expanded to include the various types of parasitic diseases. The great bulk of the expansion in botany is taken up by the listing of the various orders and sub-orders of flora. The thirteenth edition has added notes and references as authority for its classification of the orders. It is gratifying to note that the old Bentham & Hooker "Genera plantarum" has not been followed exclusively but that many new sources have been used including Engler & Gilg, and Engler & Prantl. It is unfortunate that some of the same out-of-date terms such as bryophyta

are still used in the new edition but in comparison with the other sections in the sciences botany has fared unusually well in regard to revision.

In zoology there is no change at all except in 599.6 and 599.7 in the mammalia section. Here the classification of the ungulata and subungulata has been expanded. It is to be regretted that the new Dewey continues to use the old-fashioned term ungulata which lapsed from a strict classificatory sense about forty years ago.

In way of summary it may be said that the twelfth edition of Dewey is just as satisfactory for the classification of books in the sciences as the new thirteenth edition with the possible exception of the botany section.

——F. P. ALLEN,
Librarian, University of Michigan Museums.

Unemployment And the A. L. A.

NOW THAT we are in possession of the findings of the Council which convened to consider the question of salaries and unemployment, there can be no doubt that the profession is undergoing a crisis the like of which it has never seen before. According to the report: "Thirty-two schools reported that 1,177 persons, who have completed at least one year of professional training, are now unemployed. More than 800 of these are from the classes of 1931 and 1932." And, farther on, the same report states that: "Approximately 1,500 students are now enrolled in 33 library schools, 1,210 being in accredited schools." Some of these latter ones, we believe, will return to their former positions upon graduation, but large majority will undoubtedly join the ranks of the already large group of unemployed. It is thus fair to estimate that by the end of June there will be at least 2,300 unemployed librarians. With such a prospect for the coming year, it is only natural that we should view the recommendation of the Council with the utmost interest.

Our main concern is here with resolutions Four and Five as they may be found on page 98 of the February issue of the *A.L.A. Bulletin*. By far the most significant step the Council has taken is the recommendation of a Committee on Unemployment. It is a step which should have been taken quite a while ago but which, even for its late coming, should be received with acclamation. The alternative suggestion that "these duties be delegated to an existing committee" should not detain us long. The question of unemployment is such as could not be solved by any existing committee. It is not an academic question. No technical committees of the A.L.A. now existing would be fit to deal with it. The new committee should consist of members with entirely different qualifications. For it should be less a body of deliberation than of action. And in order that it should be such a body, it should consist, to an appreciable extent at least, of persons who are themselves face to face with unemployment. We do not mean to say that the committee should be largely composed of unemployed librarians, but we do mean that they should be represented on it. Another point which we would like to make in this connection is that perhaps the larger proportion of the members of the committee should be appointed from the Junior Members Round Table group. For, if the committee is at all to accomplish its purpose, it should be representative of all the elements of the A.L.A. needing its help. And it is the Junior Members who are most severely affected by the present economic dilemma. Their voice should be heard as well as the voice of the older members.

As for specific recommendations, we entirely agree with the Council when it goes on record as being "in favor of the radical reduction of the enrollment in library training agencies by placing greater emphasis upon personal qualifications and experience before admittance." But this is only a small part of the story. Enrollment should be determined entirely by demand, and in order that only first class training should be available, something should be done to discourage training classes and summer sessions. We complain a good deal about the inferior wages the profession receives, but is this not, at least to some extent, due to the comparatively undefined academic attainments required of the lesser members of the profession? What chance of standardizing salaries have we, when more often than not the professional staff of a library is composed of both college and high school graduates, library school and training class graduates, filling the same positions?

This state of affairs is especially hard on the Junior members of the Association. The unemployment has hit us especially hard and, owing to our very recent joining of the ranks of the profession, our voice is not always loud enough to make itself effective. The Junior Members Round Table is doing its best to change this. But with no means, excepting good will, at our disposal, the progress is naturally slow. Nevertheless, on this issue of unemployment it would be well to pay more generous heed to our needs. There are some of us who, not being able to bear inactivity, have joined the ranks of somewhat more sanguine groups of unemployed. This disintegration of the profession is bound to proceed unless the A.L.A. acts quickly and organizes its own unemployment committee. And the platform of this committee should be as specific and effective as the whole force of the organization behind it could make it.

Certain steps could be taken immediately. Regional groups of unemployed librarians could be

organized with the help of the library schools or the larger libraries. These groups should then register in a body at the local Emergency Unemployment Relief Bureaus, or organize an employment agency of their own. Libraries needing help would then apply directly to these agencies or, at any rate, request that only members of the profession should be sent them by the various relief organizations. The suggestions of the Junior Members Round Table are well worth considering. They strike at the bottom of the whole question. If the profession is to be preserved from collapse, it is the A.L.A. and the libraries that should do it. The morale of the profession, on the whole, has till now left nothing to be desired, but it would be too much to expect that we could exist on nothing but hope for yet another year.

——ARTHUR BERTHOLD.

The Faithful Library Employee

ONE OF the first discordant notes I heard when I entered the library field, was: "faithful services aren't appreciated here." And I've been hearing it ever since. I've heard it when I've entered a new position, going in above assistants who had been ten or twenty years in the library; I've heard it when I have brought in a new assistant for one of the better positions instead of promoting an old assistant; I've heard it when the staff had to be reduced and the choice had to be made on grounds of usefulness to the library instead of seniority.

There seems to be a firm and prevalent belief in our profession that "faithful services" alone are sufficient grounds to demand not only lifelong tenure of office but advancement in salary and in rank. No perception of the fact that the faithful pay check has arrived punctually at the end of each month of faithful service seems to penetrate the minds of certain assistants. Sometimes these disappointed and embittered women are earnest, striving mortals whose limitations of mental ability or personality prevent them from rising any higher in the profession. It is hard for such people to recognize their own limitations and there is some excuse for their attitude. But oftener they are of the type described by Mr. Berthold:[1]

For old employees, set hard in their opinions, there is little that can be done. But perhaps those lately entered into our ranks may profit by an explanation from the chief's standpoint of two important points: first, what is professional interest; and second, what are the principles underlying elections and promotions. As librarian and as departmental head I have many times tried to make the following points clear to a discontented assistant.

By interest I do not mean merely that the assistant shall be industrious, cheerful, and willing, even eager, to serve during the hours for which she contracted to work. Those things I take for granted as paid for in cash, and failure to give those things is grounds for dismissal. By interest I mean a continued effort to improve herself along lines that will make her more valuable. I mean an interest that will prevent her from replying, "May I do it on library time?" when I show her Pierson and suggest that it will help her weakness in serial entries. The right kind of interest will make her want to take home to study "on her own time" some good histories of literature when she has made blunders in entry or classification due to ignorance concerning the epics and romances. It will make her anxious to read professional literature, also "on her own time," and it will make her want to attend as many professional meetings as her means will permit. The number of requests I have had for "library time" in exchange for these professional activities is amazing. It should seem obvious that preparedness for promotion is as necessary as any other kind of preparedness and that the one person really benefited by it is the assistant. The library is not confined to its own personnel when a vacancy must be filled. Even in the hey-day of the profession there was a little bundle of good applications in every head librarian's desk.

The principle underlying elections and promotions is chiefly economic. There is a certain amount of money in the salary budget and there is a certain amount of difficult work and easy work to be paid for out of that budget. This is a hard fact which has for some years past been partly concealed by steadily rising salaries and easily obtained budget increases. No little part of the confidence in seniority versus ability has been due to the growing tendency to grant annual increments given for service only without question as to improvement of qualifications. Money was easy and staffs were restless. The certainty of an increment kept many assistants stable; routine flowed on calmly; jealousy and cut-throat rivalry abated. But the dangers both to the budget and the quality of the staff became apparent even before the panic broke into our serenity. At least one large city system followed the example of the teaching profession and inaugurated examinations to test the right of assistants to promotion and increased salary. That is a blow directly at the root of the idea that mere immobility entitles an assistant to advancement and that there is no limit to that advancement.

There is, of course, no question that turnover

1 *Wilson Bull.* 8:309.
"They did what was asked of them, received their wages, and that is where their interest in their profession ended."

is expensive and that an assistant who knows local procedures is worth more than one of the same ability who does not know those procedures. But it does not follow that the assistant becomes more useful every year over a long period of time unless she does more than learn the routine. In the cataloging department I expect a student assistant to learn her duties in from six days to six weeks according to the difficulty of her tasks; a clerical assistant may require as much as six months—a year if I plan to use her for simpler professional processes; a cataloger of good natural ability and trained in a good school should know all the routine long before the end of her first year. After that time, if she is to be worth more, she must add to her professional qualifications. Libraries differ, of course, in handling this problem. Many offer a newcomer a nominal or probationer's salary or even expect her to work for nothing. Personally, I prefer to offer somewhat less than the position, properly filled, is worth, and raise it to full salary in one or at the most two years. If I keep it below its value longer than that I am not likely to attract the type of woman I need; if I offer the final salary at once I pay more than a new assistant is worth and I have no incentive to induce her to stay awhile. If the staff is large and the budget permits, it is a good thing to have a little money set aside to be used as a sort of bonus in case one secures an exceptional assistant and there is no possibility of holding her by promotion in rank. In this case it should be clearly understood that the extra salary is movable, not attached to that particular position.

A more difficult problem and one less understood by assistants is that of adjustment between salaries and duties that must be performed. It is here that the cause of seniority versus ability must be adjudicated, often to the great grief of every one concerned. Yet it is really a very simple matter of mathematics if one approaches it with real figures and real facts.

Let us consider the set-up of a small cataloging department in a university. I, as head cataloger, must have a certain number of assistants. And it will not do for me to take just any assistants who offer themselves. I have a very large number of titles in the more common foreign languages and quite a few in Scandinavian, Russian, etc. At least one of my assistants must be a very good linguist and I prefer that all the professionals know enough French and German to handle ordinary titles. I have a great deal of difficult material in science and in philosophy,—subjects not so commonly understood by catalogers, as I have found to my sorrow. Of course I also have easy titles, continuations to be checked in, all sorts of odds and ends that need library training but not high linguistic or scholastic ability. Just for purposes of illustration let us say that I can find and hold the following assistants at the minimum salaries quoted:

A.	Sciences; high linguistic ability (scarce)	$2000
B.	Strong humanities; Romance languages, a little German (the market is flooded with these)	$1600
C.	Serial entries, etc., but weak in languages; cannot classify the more difficult subjects	$1500
D.	Lowgrade professional; can search L. C., class 800's etc.	$1200
E.	Clerical assistants	$ 700
F.	Clerical assistants	$ 700

This comes to $7,700. There will be occasionally a surplus due to a vacancy that is not immediately filled or to a new assistant who receives $100 less for her first year than the position requires. But I cannot use this salary to raise any one else's salary because it is merely temporary. I keep it for emergencies such as unexpectedly large accessions or a supply for some one ill three or four weeks.

Now, under the seniority plan, if A resigns B who is next in rank asks for A's rank—and salary. But B is unable to do A's work and I am unable to secure an assistant who is qualified to do A's work and willing to draw B's salary. I have not another $400 so that I can pay $2000 to both A and B. And, even if I had it, I would not be justified in using the taxpayers' money to give $2000 for work I can easily have done for $1600. Matters will be even worse if A and B both resign leaving C to step into the $2000 position while I try to find people so unworldly as to do the work of A and B at $1600 and $1500 respectively.

Histories of B and C show that B has been in the position five years. During that time she took one summer school course in conversational French but did not receive credit for it. She has attended four state meetings. She is rather prominent in club work both on and off campus. But, although she knows what type of work goes to A's desk, she has done nothing in five years to enable her to do that work when an opportunity arises. C has been here ten years and is still conspicuously nursing the wound she received when B was imported to fill the vacancy she had expected to fill. She has been somewhat more active scholastically than B. She has audited four courses in literature and three in history. However, the cataloger in her rank is expected to handle the 800's and 900's. She has not, therefore, prepared for a better position. She has merely secured herself in her present position. I want to emphasize that word *secured;* if she had continued to commit the blunders of her first two years she would have had no position here at all. In addition to these worth while courses C turned in on her activity blank music courses for every year, a course in tap dancing, swimming, golf and horseback riding. C is highly fit physically but

here again she has merely done something necessary to hold any position at all. If C were not able, for reasons of health, to do her work we would have to part with her. She is not one step nearer to being able to do the work at B's desk, much less the work at A's desk. And just so long as library work is of several grades of difficulty and just so long as more able assistants require more salary it will be impossible to advance C's salary on a seniority basis.

I have been told that this is a harsh theory. I have been told that library hours are too long and salaries too low to permit the study necessary for advancement on an ability basis. I have been told that many assistants, willing and eager to improve themselves, have reached the limit of their ability to learn; that to be forced to realize that one has reached the dead line, that there is nothing more to hope for, will take away all joy and ambition. These things are true. It may be true that it is all wrong to offer unequal rewards based, not on incommensurables like effort and need, but on the tangible evidence of unequal results. I thought so in my sophomore year. I think so less and less as I come face to face with the laws of social organization and social progress.

However that may be, I offer this explanation of the bases of advancement, not to discourage those who have tried their utmost and failed, but to urge to greater effort those who have not done, or do not do, all they could to put out at interest whatever talents their Master has given them. And I offer it especially to those new comers into the profession who are facing far greater odds than any of us, now established, have known, and who must, therefore, put forth far greater efforts.

——ELIZABETH D. CLARK, *Head Cataloger, University of Missouri.*

Mail Slot In Front Door

IF THE subject comes to the front again you might pass on that enlarging the mail slot in the front door of the library with a box, or slide on the inside of the door will provide an inexpensive way of permitting books to be returned after library hours; a wooden slide closes the slot during library hours. This also permits the library "racketeer" to return his books unobserved.

Also a word about the simplified spelling of the Decimal Classification. It has made no outstanding progress in bringing about this reform, laudable as it is, and it is most confusing in trying to teach school children, apprentice librarians and the general public its use.

——MRS. HENRY E. GARBER, *Librarian, Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings, Montana.*

Rochester Closes Book Chutes

HOW THINGS CHANGE. I note on page 171 of the February 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL your picture of the book box at Muskogee, Oklahoma. I had never known book chutes in the doors of public libraries until I came here, but each branch had one. Because of damage to the books themselves, the return of books on which fines are due, the added burden of slipping these books and the wretched practice of books being dropped into the chutes because a borrower escaped thereby waiting in line to return his books at the desk, we are closing all the chutes in our Library. There has been little complaint in spite of the fact that it must have been a convenience to go shopping and drop your books on the way down town and stop for your card on the way back, etc., etc., etc. When we had plenty of time to take care of this service it was not bad except for the physical condition of the books and the increased arguments and records of fines, but now that the staff is on half time and the libraries open only two days a week we just had to close the chutes out of self preservation of the staff.

——JOHN A. LOWE, *Director, Rochester, N. Y., Public Library.*

Bargain Week Not Successful

IN AN effort to recover long overdue and long missing books a Bargain Week was observed the last of November in the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. The annual report states: "Such weeks, sometimes called 'conscience weeks' have been tried successfully in some libraries, unsuccessfully in others. The experiment here falls in the latter class, since it resulted in not even a dozen long missing books being returned. A few long overdue books were recovered, but we would hardly be led to carry through such a week again."

Free

A SPEECH by Senator Fess, Senator from the State of Ohio, relative to the Library of Congress delivered in the Senate February 10, is available in printed form for distribution on request to the Library of Congress.

Correction Note

TWO OF the cuts of the Providence, R. I., Smith Hill Branch Library on p. 201 and 202 in the March 1 issue unfortunately were transposed by the press. On p. 202 the picture labelled as the Children's Room should have been accompanied by the description on p. 201 of the Reading Room.

In The Library World

New Branch In Oakland

Announcement is made by the Board of Library Directors in Oakland, California, that it has just signed an agreement and lease as a result of which a new branch library will be erected on Park Boulevard opposite one of the city parks, to take the place of the East Oakland Branch Library now housed in very inadequate quarters.

The new building is being erected by a citizen of Oakland according to architectural plans entirely satisfactory to the Library authorities, but will be rented to the Library Board for a period of ten years at the rental of one hundred dollars per month. The building will be brick and quite similar in design to the Piedmont Branch of the Oakland Library System, erected and leased on similar terms a year or so ago. The Piedmont Branch was described and illustrated in an article in The Library Journal for July, 1932, pages 612 and 613.

Directory Chart Of State Exchanges

The National Association of State Libraries has from time to time appointed a committee to study and bring down to date information in regard to the law or practice governing the exchange and distribution of state documents. A report covering this subject was presented in 1920 and again in 1926. The chairman of the last committee, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, librarian, Michigan State Library, has made progress reports at the last two annual meetings of the Association.

At the New Haven meeting the Association approved a plan of having a *Directory Chart of State Exchanges* prepared, which would show sources from which publications of various states could be obtained. To acquire accurate and fairly complete information in regard to present systems of state exchanges and methods of distribution of state documents, a questionnaire was sent to a responsible official in each state—usually the State Librarian. In many states a second questionnaire was sent when the answers to the first indicated that the meaning of certain questions was not fully understood. Upon completing the chart, the information recorded for each state was submitted to the states for verification and correction. Thus the chart is designed to show the sources from which a given state document can be obtained as of 1932. Mrs. Frankhauser was assisted in the work by Miss Marjorie Hazard, of the Document Department of the Michigan State Library.

After being approved by the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Libraries the chart has been enlarged and reproduced on a canvas 36 x 44 inches, which renders its information quite legible if placed on a wall. Publication of the *Directory Chart* has been undertaken by the Association's Committee on a Clearing House for Public Documents. The Chart is now ready for distribution by the H. W. Wilson Company at the rate of $1.25 per copy. Librarians, especially those who are responsible for building up or maintaining files of state documents are indebted to Mrs. Frankhauser and Miss Hazard for the service rendered in the preparation of this chart. It will fill a long-felt need.

Library Progress In Georgia

The First library building to be erected in Georgia in 1933 has been started at Quitman to house the Brooks County Library, which for many years has been seeking new quarters, having long since outgrown its present location. A fund of $5,000, raised locally by the Library Board and organizations, has been supplemented by a loan of $5,000 obtained through the County Commissioners from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This is the first library in the state to receive aid through this fund, which can be used only for "work relief to create employment." In this case it is being used to pay for labor, all building materials being bought by the local fund on hand.

The first new public library in Georgia for 1933 is the Dooly County Library recently started at Vienna under the direction of Miss Emily Woodard, former president of the Georgia Press Association. A small brick building, formerly used as a gasoline filling station has been presented to the County Commissioners by Mr. Wiley Moore, to be converted into a library building and books are being contributed by local friends. Interest of the entire community has been aroused and all are helping. A high school teacher-librarian, who has had a summer course in library science is giving her services to organize the book collection, under the direction of the Library Commission and books will be loaned from the Commission to supplement the local collection. The library is open twice a week with a volunteer librarian in charge, Mrs. C. H. Turton.

——*Georgia News Letter*, February, 1933.

Old Magazines In Branch Libraries

THE MATTER of taking care of old magazines in the branch libraries of Denver, Colorado, has been regulated by considerations of expense, available storage space, and reference needs. The older branches began by binding all the good magazines but time proved that this was costly, made magazines hard to handle for reference, and took up shelf space in the main room that was needed for books. When students came in to get material not represented in the book collection it was easier to take out half a dozen odd periodicals rather than to carry away that many bound volumes.

The demand for reference material changes with the years, especially in our city where extensive changes in the curriculum of the public schools have been in progress for a long time. Branch libraries try to keep as complete files as possible of the magazines that are called for most in their communities. Aside from the demand for articles on current history, economics, and similar topics, each neighborhood has its varying needs. Where there are many members of short story groups, for instance, old magazines seldom used for any other purpose are invaluable to take the place of short story collections that are never in. In a locality where interior decoration and kindred topics are of great interest, periodicals on these subjects go out by the dozen, their series of articles on architecture and the like take the place of books too expensive for purchase.

Certain magazines are favorites of both children and adults who like to look at them in the building. Wherever possible these have been conveniently placed so as to save the librarians the trouble of getting them out for each patron and although it is hard to keep them tidy it does add to the homey atmosphere. Some of the especially useful numbers have been slightly reinforced, sewed and pocketed and can circulate indefinitely while the less valuable wear out and are replaced by newer issues. Serials of great temporary interest have been sewed together and circulated as books thus saving the purchase of volumes that would soon go out of date.

Branches that have no storage space send their periodicals as soon as they cease circulating to another branch that has never had any money to spend for this purpose, and they are used there for some time. Those that are to be discarded entirely are first clipped by any branch or any department of the main library that happens to need them. The Fine Arts Department and the Schools Division have found this a valuable means of adding to the picture files.

The Stations Division has been in the habit of sending discarded magazines to institutions that could make use of them as reading matter. Others have been added to the pile to be clipped. Lately, since it is impossible to keep up the book collection, magazines that have circulated as separate numbers as long as possible are put in binders in groups containing a serial or a series of important articles and are to be circulated as books.

——QUANTRILLE D. MCCLUNG,
Denver Public Library.

Conservation With Retrenchment[1]

I AM a library fundamentalist. These are to me the essentials, and I do not believe any library taking a stand on these things will be wiped out very long before everything else that stands for culture goes.

Primarily books.

Librarian and staff of education and intelligence.

Building if there is one, grounds if they exist, or quarters wherever they are made fresh and inviting.

Of all forms of conservation, the conservation of the book fund should come first. There have been various congratulatory notices in the library publications to the effect that although the book fund had been reduced, the salary budget had not been touched. As a matter of emergency, it is perhaps constructive to hold people in positions and at the same salaries until some adjustment is made. But as a continued policy, isn't it unfair? And unwise to hold on to our brimming cups (of course library cups were never brimming very extravagantly) when nearly everyone else's is almost empty and hundreds actually see the bottom?

Let us take our cuts with good grace and see that the people who are footing the bill are getting that commodity for whose distribution the library was established—a vitalizing flow of books.

In any library having normal expenses, a resolute position should be taken that at least twenty-five per cent of the income whatever it may be, should go for the book fund which of course includes books, periodicals and binding. (This percentage may vary with the type of library, but a fair per cent should be set up and adhered to.) The library is for books, and it is not fair to let salaries and upkeep encroach on this end. With this fixed point determined, it is easier to arrive at other cuts—there are fixed charges from which there is no escape and accordingly as these run 15 to 25 per cent, can the salary fund be fixed? I do not mean that salaries should be cut to the

1 Extracts from speech made at Southwestern Library Association meeting Nov. 24, 1932, printed in *News Notes*, Bulletin of the Texas Library Assn., January 1933.

bone, but librarian and staff should sit down and whittle, each willing to yield something until the right proportion is reached. If necessary, hours could be shortened, extra services cut out and time redistributed so that service however curtailed could be effective at such times as the library is open.

In those expansive years just behind us when we believed in the big business executives, we heard a great deal of talk about the business executive the library needed—others could do the work, but he must do the planning, he must persuade city councils and get supplies of books at all strategic points, and above all expand. It was even held that he need not be a book man if only he be a fine executive. We were victims of the spirit of the day for surely nothing is more inappropriate for the head of a library than a man or woman who does not live by books. Indeed in my observation of libraries and librarians extending over a good many years, I believe that a librarian can have no quality so valuable, so impressive and so winning as burning interest in the contents of books, and the ability to enkindle others.

If somehow our attitude encouraged more careful reading, more purposeful reading without so much skimming, our book stock might go further and our influence deeper. And think what it would mean to lessen the enormous routine of charging, discharging and overdues. And suppose we did really eliminate trash and bought only fine books, and everyone who asked for a copy of the *Epic of America* or Stuart Chase's *New Deal* really had a chance to get it.

We have concentrated on getting the books out, but we have not trained either ourselves or our staffs to observation of who reads what. We do know that we loan a great many books to certain constant readers, but do we know if our circulation comes chiefly from these or does it spread out over the community in a way that justifies our demand for more money? We know how many register, but we don't know how many of the registrants persist in their use of the library.

Surely the library's part is the supplying of books and information, and the librarian who does not have this conception of her duties, is one that will not be helpful to the surviving of the American public library.

The informed librarian sooner or later makes a place for herself and finds support for her library. Once a librarian gains a reputation in her community for really knowing things, she need not be so concerned for making outside contacts; for the contacts will come to her.

Library literature has a good deal to say in the way of statistics and comparisons to give tax-levying bodies. I must admit I have never found any city fathers who were interested in such technical points. I have never found one who even pretended to care what the library's circulation was either by day, month or year. But they do care about what the public wants, and the tax dollar is divided not from the standpoint of abstract political theory, but from their judgment of what the taxpayer is willing to pay for.

What the public thinks of the library is a ground current that may be much more apparent to them than to us. On what grounds do the public judge us? They are not impressed by our circulation counts either.

They judge us I think first and last by whether they get what they ask for, by the courtesy and pains taken to serve them, by our collection of books and their condition and by the appearance and condition of our building and grounds.

I know few book funds are adequate, but my point is that the faith and good will of the community will assist them as nothing else will, and that, only by adding to your book selection efforts, a constant study and analysis of the requests coming over the loan desk day after day can a workable book collection be built up. And only by successful contacts does the library become secure in the confidence and affection of the people who maintain it.

Adult education is one of the library's real opportunities. Most adults with the desire to continue their education will get further in a well selected library, than in one where a lot of time and money are absorbed in agitating over what to do about it. And I do believe before we make a start, we should familiarize ourselves with what schools, night schools, Y. M. and Y. W.'s and other institutions are doing and see if it is not the better part for the librarian to stand by, at the library desk to be on hand with the right book when the ambitious adult arrives.

In spite of economic changes that seem to be taking place, human habits will not change so suddenly that libraries will be dispensed with today or tomorrow.

They have existed through many ages and librarians have been among the officials of every country and kingdom as custodians of books. It is as interpreters of books that libraries have grown and expanded in a republic that turns eagerly to books and believes faithfully in education for all.

If we have to fight for a few years for our professional existence, we will only be enduring what millions are enduring for mere physical existence, and in the end we will come out stronger in our own faith and more firmly placed in the public's confidence, because, so surely as man cannot live by bread alone, communities once accustomed to book service will refuse to be without a public library. ——JULIA IDESON.

Friends Of Library Organized

A UNIQUE organization, called the Friends of the University of Denver Library, has recently been formed at the University of Denver. Prominent Denver citizens and faculty members and alumni of the University have associated themselves for the purpose of stimulating interest in the collection of books for the new Mary Reed Library, which was dedicated last October. The members of the organization, with their many interests and vocations, have been assigned to committees, wherein they will cooperate to secure the books needed. This plan places individuals interested in similar subjects together, and facilitates action as a group. A Literature Group, sub-divided into the more definite fields of oriental literature, essays, biography, etc.; a Spanish Group; a French Group; a Religious Group; a Science Group; an Economics Group; and an Authors Group are but a few of the number of these specialized committees. Purely academic works will be placed upon the general shelves, while those of greater rarity and beauty will be placed in what is termed the "Treasure Room," forming a center of Western learning and culture.

Opinions Of Librarians Wanted

WE HAVE received a letter from Miss Edith Patterson, librarian of the Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Free Library, lamenting the fact that Elsie Singmaster's *Long Journey* is out of print. I quote from her letter:

"This is a story that tells of the coming to this country of the first Pennsylvania-Germans, whose descendants have scattered all over the United States. Not only that, but it's hero is Conrad Weiser, for whom our local Forestry District is named and who ranks with Penn in his relations with the Indians.

"It is a classic of this region, and any copies should be used as supplementary readers at least through all the Pennsylvania-German counties of this state, Maryland and Virginia.

"We ourselves are now down to four old copies. We have long been accustomed to lending them to all adult newcomers to our city; for the coming of these thirty families to Eastern Pennsylvania is the equivalent of the landing of the Pilgrims in New England."

We should like to know the opinions of other librarians as to the permanent value of this book, and if they support Miss Patterson's belief that it should not be allowed to remain out of print, we shall be glad to reissue it. Replies may be addressed directly to us.

——HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY.

In The Field Of Bibliography

A SELECTED list, of its nature, is open to criticism. Yet, any one who scans even current material on any subject, seeing the practical side, knows that any careful selection is sufficient for ordinary purposes. For the extraordinary,—there are always the footnotes that eventually lead the searcher to the outermost edge of things.

Of great professional interest is a "new Cannons" which is being compiled in England—a bibliography of library work—by Margaret Burton and Marion E. Vosburgh, of 25 Brunswick Square, London. They are well equipped for the task; after practical experience, both took the Diploma of the School of Librarianship last year, and while there, commenced the project which they now continue independently. Miss Vosburgh, formerly of the Albany, N. Y., Public Library, will undoubtedly represent the "American viewpoint."

This new work, it is to be hoped, may prove an adequate supplement and a real improvement in arrangement over Cannons. In scope, it will be somewhat broader, "dealing with library practice and related subjects . . . . drawn mainly from English, American, German and French sources, and including also publications of other countries, but excluding works in Slavonic and Oriental languages."

Arranged by broad subject, it will be, primarily, a selection of books dealing with library practice, with the inclusion of only such periodical articles as "seem to us to be of some permanent value and not available in book form,"—probably about 2,000 entires in all. Particularly high selection will appear in Paleography and Archives, Bookbinding, Printing and Publishing, and Bookselling and Copyright, where, as in Bibliography, only material directly relating to libraries will be included. There will be annotations.

The idea, plan and workmanship have the approval of such well known librarians as Dr. Esdaile and Dr. Baker.

Since the announcement summarized above, details have been given by Robert A. Miller, chairman of the A.L.A. Junior Members Round Table, of the plan earlier announced in general terms, of the continuation of Cannons which members of that group have had in hand and which it is now hoped to publish next October. The description of the project, given in the March A.L.A. *Bulletin*, points towards an admirable piece of work. Only English language material is included. There will be so little overlapping that librarians both here and abroad, should find enthusiasm for both projects.

——KARL BROWN.

The Citizens' Library Movement

The Citizens' Library Movement seems of special and timely importance at this time when libraries are functioning as never before. Books today mean recreation, adventure, encouragement to spirits weary, depressed, and discouraged. Stooped and shabby figures are slipping through library doors for the first time. The library is giving back to them something that they had thought hopelessly lost—courage, ambition, cheer, and hope.

It is necessary that these book-hungry and spirit-depressed people be served. A Citizens' Library Movement is an excellent method to awaken the consciousness of the public to this vital need. The ultimate objective of a Citizens' Library Movement is usually the establishment of county, regional, and other large unit rural library service. Maintenance of the essential services of existing libraries is especially stressed at this time when there is a great tendency to slash expenditures. Curtailing library functioning seems poor economy. Libraries are needed today as never before. Demands made upon them are greater than ever before. And it is most important that they be met adequately.

Cities and states contemplating a Citizens' Library Movement as a means of making its citizens library and book conscious perhaps will be interested in the organization, functioning and results of this movement in North Carolina, the state which gave it birth.

This movement grew out of the realization of the need of awakening the public to the value and importance of libraries and of arousing in that public interest and cooperation. Librarians realized that they alone could not accomplish this. This interest and cooperation must be more or less voluntary on the part of the citizenry and created outside of library walls and the library profession.

The Citizens' Library Movement was first organized in Charlotte under the leadership of Miss Anne Pierce, librarian, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, of Charlotte, and Chapel Hill, N. C. The movement had its inception at a conference between Miss Anne Pierce, who was at that time President of the North Carolina Library Association, and Dr. Frank Graham, now President of the University of North Carolina. This was in November, 1927.

Dr. Graham, who was the principal speaker at the Library Association meeting held here, used as the nucleus of his speech the idea of getting the people in general interested in a library movement, leading up to the formation of the Citizens' County-Wide Library Movement. North Carolina was divided into districts and leading citizens in each district secured as leaders. Frank P. Hobgood, Jr., of Greensboro, was named State Chairman and C. W. Tillett, Jr., of Charlotte, Chairman of the Charlotte District. The first district meeting in the state was held in Charlotte with Dr. Graham, Mr. Hobgood, and Mr. Tillett in attendance.

Letters were sent to 1,000 people in all parts of the state. As replies were received, a file by place and a file by name were kept. Each of the 100 counties had at least one member of the Citizens' Library Movement. People were not asked for funds; they were asked to join the movement and to work for library service for everyone in North Carolina. A handbook was prepared by the North Carolina Library Commission and paid for by the North Carolina Library Association. This handbook gave people a picture of library conditions and library needs which they had not had heretofore.

Thus, the Citizens' Library Movement was launched. The results in the past five years include a wider interest in libraries on the part of the people, library service initiated in four new counties, two new library buildings, and funds voted for a State Library Commission book truck. During Book Week special emphasis has been laid upon this movement, and many citizens have been interested in libraries and books through sermons, book talks, and radio messages. Since the beginning of the movement in this state other states have begun such movements, including Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas.

The Secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission in speaking before the Trustees Section of the American Library Association at New Orleans in April, 1932, suggested the following procedure for the organization of a Citizens' Library Movement:

1. Get many people from all sections of the state to join. Get people to talk libraries and to realize the need for improved library service.
2. Reach all organizations as the women's clubs; parent-teacher associations; the men's clubs, such as the Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Civitans; the business and professional women's clubs; The American Association of University Women; the Daughters of the American Revolution.
3. Choose wisely your chairman—a man who has many contacts, who talks well, who has vision.
4. Choose a strong vice chairman.
5. Divide the state into districts with district chairmen and district meetings.
6. Have a good publicity committee to keep the plan before the people.
7. Work not only for better libraries, both local and county, but work for a state project, state aid, and federal aid.
8. Have resolutions passed by organizations and publish these resolutions.
9. Publish a handbook of information on conditions and distribute it widely.

——Florence Kennedy, *Children's Librarian, Charlotte, N. C., Public Library.*

From The Library Schools

Summer School Sessions Omitted

THE UNIVERSITY of Iowa Summer Library School will omit its usual session this year. This action was recommended to the University authorities by the Acting Director of the Library School, Miss Emma Felsenthal. The list of summer library schools functioning in 1933 is thus further diminished by one.

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TEMPLE UNIVERSITY Library School has been suspended for the summer of 1933. This step was advised by the teaching staff, Miss Graham, Miss Yoder, and Miss Ruth because of the difficulty of securing positions for librarians at this time. Although the 1932 class numbered thirty students only two new placements were made. The A.L.A. discussed in New Orleans the rapid multiplication of summer library schools, there being ninety such schools in session in the summer of 1932. To discourage this increase the A.L.A. has ceased to accredit all short course summer library schools. However, as Temple is the pioneer in school library training in Pennsylvania, having been started in 1924, and as it is recognized by the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction toward certification of school librarians, it is hoped that the course will be resumed in 1934.

Simmons

FROM JANUARY to the end of March is a most vital part of the library school year. The elective in school libraries and the program in library work with boys and girls make great headway. Miss Colton, Miss Hennig, Miss James, librarians from the Boston high schools, and Miss Burgess from the Beaver Country Day School, the most modern of progressive schools, have brought messages fresh from the school field in the talks they gave in Miss Brotherton's School Libraries course. The Book Selection course has been enriched by lectures on books in the special fields of Psychology, Physics, Chemistry, and Public Health, by professors in those departments at Simmons. Dr. Daniel Bliss of the famed New Old South Church, Boston, gave a most stimulating talk on Books of Religion. The lists accompanying these talks add to their value. Mr. Reece, of the Columbia School of Library Service, addressed the class in Administration, March 9, and Mr. Bailey patiently demonstrated the Gaylord charging machine. We are inviting this year several people who are carrying out projects which require intensive use of libraries and involve research with the aid of bibliographical tools and much primary and secondary material to explain their problems and their methods of solving them. Visits have played their usual important part. To get behind the scenes at Harvard or the Boston Public Library is always an illuminating experience, but Mr. Lord flashed an unexpected ray to even those of us who have been most often at Copley Square, by his comparison of the architecture to that of an Italian Renaissance Palace in its room arrangement.

The usual summer session will be held July 5-August 15. Miss Mary E. Kauffmann of the regular staff gives the six weeks of Cataloging, and Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell conducts a four week Reference course aided by special lecturers.

Illinois

NINETEEN new students registered February 6 for the second semester's work in the University of Illinois Library School. These students are new in the sense that they were not in the University last semester, but they are not new to the Library School, because each of them has attended two consecutive summer sessions of the Library School, thereby completing the first semester's work. All but one of them are on leave of absence for this coming semester, and will return to their old positions after they receive their degree in June.

Library Association Summer School

THE FOURTH annual Summer School of Librarianship, arranged by the Library Association of England in cooperation with the University of Birmingham and the Birmingham Public Libraries Committee, will be held in Birmingham from August 21 to September 2, 1933. Students will reside at Chancellor's Hall (a University Hall of Residence) Edgbaston, Birmingham. All amenities at the Hall will be at the disposal of students.

The Scheme of Studies will be based on the new syllabus of the Library Association. Lectures will be held during the morning sessions, and demonstrations, practical work and visits to libraries of different types, book binderies, printing and process-printing establishments will be arranged for the afternoon sessions. Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Library Association Summer School, Reference Library, Birmingham, England.

Small Libraries

A Staff Project In a Small Library

Two And a half years ago the staff of the Lima, Ohio, Public Library organized a Staff Loan Fund Association with the purpose of providing for its members a fund for education, professional training, travel, or general emergencies. The plan was modeled closely after the one which had been successfully worked out in the Evansville Public Library.

A constitution and by-laws were drawn up, approved by each of the twelve members of the Lima staff, and an executive committee was elected. This committee consists of four members: one departmental head, one assistant with less than a year's professional training, one from the association at large, and the secretary-treasurer appointed by the librarian who serves as member ex-officio.

Under the plan, 1 per cent of each salary check is deducted, the total being returned by the library accountant in one check to the secretary-treasurer who deposits the money to the credit of the association and keeps the records of the individual accounts. Books are balanced and interest declared twice a year. At the annual meeting in February a detailed report and financial statement are made to the association, and new officers for the coming year elected. If a staff member resigns, her total deposit plus 3 per cent interest is returned to her. When a member's deposit reaches $50, this amount is returned to her, in order to keep the Fund solvent and to safeguard it against too many withdrawals at one time.

Loans may be made to members after written application has received favorable action by the executive committee. The rate of interest charged on loans is 4 per cent. Repayment of loans must begin immediately after return from leave of absence, and in the event of resignation, the indebtedness must be cleared at once.

It was felt that in addition to the revolving fund from salaries, a permanent endowment should be established. To this end, the staff was very fortunate in securing the cooperation of Otto F. Ege, M.E.A., Cleveland School of Art, with permission to act as his agent in the sale of rare illuminated manuscript and incunabula leaves from his personal collection.

In the fall of 1932, the attention of Dr. Henry Seidel Canby was attracted to the Ege manuscripts, and through his courtesy a notice was inserted in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. This notice brought a stream of letters which resulted in manuscript sales extending over a territory from New York to California.

To date, more than 300 manuscripts have been sold varying in price from 25¢ to $40, and the gross sales have amounted to over $1200. In the two and a half years of the Fund's existence gross receipts from salary deposits and proceeds from manuscript sales have amounted to $800. The payroll for the staff proper amounts to approximately $17,000 a year.

The Loan Fund is proving of practical help, and has already been used for library school and for travel. It also gives the group a certain feeling of stability in uncertain times. Best of all, perhaps, has been the broadening of appreciation and of reading interests which have come to members of the staff through the handling of rare and beautiful manuscripts.

——Freda Silver, *Secretary-Treasurer (Head Cataloger, Lima Public Library)*.

An Opportunity For Small Libraries

The Librarian of the small town can, if she will, exchange with each individual who passes her desk some word of books and reading, and by so doing accomplish more, comparatively, toward the enrichment of humanity than all the organization and machinery of the greatest of city libraries. Frequently it is by word of mouth alone, by the enthusiasm of the voice and the spirit of the individual that interests are fired in the minds of men. The door of the librarian in the small town is the door upon which Opportunity knocks the longest and with the most insistent clatter, for well she knows that there dwells the person having the greatest occasion for influence upon the individual, and that she can lead to knowledge the man or woman who is eager to learn, by wisely directing readers to books. Those who are interested in education for men and women do well to turn their eyes toward the tree-lined streets of small towns and cities, and watch the little groups of people who are learning to use books for the enrichment of their minds. Within such groups as these it is frequently the librarian who is keeping alive the interest in books, and occasionally across the pages of the town newspaper or the annual report of the librarian there stalks the fine spirit of bookish minds meeting together.

——"The Public Library as an Agency for Adult Education," by William Stewart Taylor. Thesis (M.A.)—New York University, July 1929, p. 42.

Among Librarians

Necrology

Julia G. Babcock

JULIA G. BABCOCK, librarian of Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, California, died January 21, after an illness of three months, at the age of sixty-seven. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Betsy Ruggles Gazeley,

Mrs. Julia G. Babcock

she was trained for the teaching profession and taught in the Cleveland Public Schools from 1884 to 1889. Her library career also began in Ohio, where she was librarian at Painsville from 1898 to 1905, and of the Willoughby Township and Village Library and Historical Association from 1907 to 1910.

Mrs. Babcock began her work in the county with which her name has become identified as Assistant County Librarian in March, 1913. In May, 1914, she was appointed librarian of Yolo County, Woodland, California, which position she held until her appointment as librarian of Kern County, January 1, 1916.

From that time her every effort was so wholeheartedly devoted to the expansion of the library system in that county, that her life can only be told in terms of her library's growth. Under her administration the library took its place as third among the county libraries of the state, second only to Los Angeles and Fresno. Eleven branch buildings, costing from $6,000 to $11,000 were built from county funds. Beginning with forty-five branches, 21,513 books, and a circulation of 77,892, her last report (1931-32) showed sixty-seven community centers, a collection of 265,591 volumes, and a total circulation of 684,906. Periodical subscriptions increased from 187 to 1,450, of which 1,070 go to branches. In addition to community centers, the library serves 121 schools with supplementary books, with a circulation of 560,997.

Always eager for the advancement of her profession, Mrs. Babcock was a member of the California County Librarians Association and the California Library Association, serving on many committees, and as President of the latter in 1929-30. A member of the A.L.A., she was elected Chairman of the County Libraries Section for the year 1932-33, an honor she greatly appreciated, and grieved that her illness cut short her plans for the Section. Deeply interested in everything that pertained to her county, she was active in movements for the preservation of native animals, plants and park areas, and the collection and preservation of historical materials. In a county the area of Massachusetts, she gave her personal supervision to branches in its remotest parts. She contributed articles to numerous periodicals, among them THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, *School Life, Publishers' Weekly*, and the *Western Journal of Education*.

But Mrs. Babcock's finest achievements, after all, must be appraised in human values: her abiding interest in all who served under her, her work for their advancement, her loyalty to their interests, her pride in their achievements when they went from her to fill important positions, and above all her warm-hearted sympathy for any who were visited with illness or distress.

——MRS. ELSE E. RICHARDS.

●

MRS. ALBERT EDWARDS, a graduate of Atlanta University and librarian of the Pulaski School, Gary, Ind., for the past five years, died February 1 after a brief illness.

Appointments

JANET ADLER, Carnegie '30, formerly with the John Crerar Library, is now librarian at the Jewish People's Institute, Chicago.

ERNESTINE CLOUD, North Carolina '32, has a temporary position organizing the high school library at Claremont, N. C.

Elinor Gregory has been appointed to the post of librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, soon to become vacant by the resignation of Charles K. Bolton. Miss Gregory has served for some years as Mr. Bolton's chief assistant.

Valeria Easton Grieson, Wisconsin '14, is organizing the Veteran's Administrative Hospital Library, Columbia, S. C., beginning the work late in December.

Bernadine C. Hanby, Wisconsin '32, has been appointed librarian of the Children's Department of the Northern Illinois State Teachers College Library, De Kalb.

Matilda Hansen, formerly on the staff of the State University of Iowa Library, is now cataloger for the Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

John D. Henderson, formerly reference librarian of the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Calif., has been appointed librarian succeeding Mrs. J. G. Babcock who died on January 21.

Rowene E. Hersey, Columbia '32, is circulation and reference assistant in charge of periodical binding at Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.

Mary C. Hiss, Columbia '32, is acting librarian of Baltimore City College.

Della Shore, North Carolina '32, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Guilford College Library, N. C.

Archer W. Sims, Emory '32, is now assistant at the Alabama College Library, Montevallo, Ala.

The Calendar Of Events

March 10—Maryland Library Association, annual meeting at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
March 30-31—Florida Library Association, annual meeting, Clearwater, Florida.
April 8—Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers, annual meeting at Lexington, Ky.
April 9-12—California Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Calif.
April 11-13—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio.
April 17—Pacific Northwest Regional Conference, Catholic Library Association, Holy Names Academy, Seattle, Wash.
April 17-18—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting in Toronto.
April 18—Eastern Regional Conference, Catholic Library Association, College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
April 21-22—Joint meeting of New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club at Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City.
April 27-28—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Washington-Youree Hotel, Shreveport, La.
April 27-29—Texas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita Falls, Texas.
April 29—Columbian Library Association, annual meeting at Hood College, Frederick, Md.
May 10-11—North Carolina Library Association, annual meeting at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.
May 11-13—Georgia Library Association, annual meeting at Athens, Ga.
May 22-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at Jones Memorial Library, Amherst, Mass.
May 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Victoria, B. C.

Classified Advertisements

30¢ per line—minimum charge $1

Positions Wanted

Young Woman, college graduate with library school course in senior year, two years reviser's experience, trained typist, desires experience in any kind of library work anywhere in world. B10.

●

Young Lady, experienced librarian and teacher, degree, with a year in library school desires work in public or school library. References. B11.

●

Secretarial or library position desired. University graduate, Mathematics major. Shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping. Library experience and training. B12.

Wanted

Syracuse University Library, Wharton Miller, Director of Libraries, wants *Library Work with Children*, by Alice I. Hazeltine.

For Sale

Southeastern Library Association offers for sale at $.25 each copies of Papers given at 1926, 1928 and 1930 meetings and Papers and Proceedings of the 1932 meeting. Please send cash with order to Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, Secretary-Treasurer, 401 State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

Special Library Offerings

MADISON, JAMES. Complete Writings. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. 9 volumes, blue buckram. Pub. at $52.00, Special $13.50
NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. 1913-Jan. 1933. Cloth and wrappers. Fine condition $100.00
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. 12th Edition. 1922. 32 vols., heavy buckram, thick paper $45.00
Prices are net: delivery extra.
THOMS & ERON, Inc., 89 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

For Sale Or Exchange

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April Forecast of Books

(Library Journal Selection From Publishers' Advance Information)

History, Travel, Literature, Biography

April 1

Bullett, Gerald. THE TESTAMENT OF LIGHT.
An anthology of spiritual wisdom drawn from many ages and literatures. Knopf. $2.

Nathan, George J. SINCE IBSEN.
Statistical historical outline of the popular theatre since 1900. Knopf. $1.65.

Smith, Webster. THE KINGFISH.
Biography of Huey P. Long. Putnam. $2.50.

April 3-4

Graham, Stephen. IVAN THE TERRIBLE.
Biography. Brilliant panorama of sixteenth century Russia. Yale Univ. Press. $3.

Zweig, Stefan. MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Biography. Viking. $3.50.

April 5-6

Beard, Charles A. CENTURY OF PROGRESS.
Panoramic view of American accomplishment during a hundred years of growth and progress. Harper. $3.

Landin, Harold W. DANIEL BOONE.
The beginnings of Kentucky. Lippincott. $3.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. LOOKING FORWARD.
His theories of government. Day. $2.50.

April 7-8

Bach, Giovanni. A HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.
Translated from Italian by Fredericka Blakner. Dial Press. $2.50.

Harrison, G. B. SHAKESPEARE UNDER ELIZABETH.
Holt. $3.

Waln, Nora. THE HOUSE OF EXILE.
A record of a Chinese-American friendship which started a hundred years ago. Little. $3.

West, Rebecca. ST. AUGUSTINE.
A compact life of the great Christian bishop and philosopher. Appleton. $2.

Wortham, H. E. CHINESE GORDON.
Biography of Charles George Gordon. Little. $3.50.

April 11-12

Bone, Alexander H. BOWSPRIT ASHORE.
Reminiscences. Doubleday. $2.50.

Harvey, Edwin D. THE MIND OF CHINA.
Yale Univ. Press. $3.50.

April 13-14

Faulkner, William. A GREEN BOUGH.
Poetry. Smith & Haas. $3.50.

Leonard, Jonathan N. MEN OF MARACAIBO.
Tales of the oil country of Western Venezuela. Putnam. $3.

April 15

Burke, Thomas. THE BEAUTY OF ENGLAND.
A personal narrative full of blithe adventure. McBride. $3.

Fedden, Katharine W. D. Trans. MANOR LIFE IN OLD FRANCE.
Columbia Univ. Press. $3.

April 17

Bennett, Arnold. THE JOURNAL OF ARNOLD BENNETT, 1921-1928.
Third and final volume. Viking. $4.

Roberts, W. Adolphe. SIR HENRY MORGAN.
Biography. Covici. $3.

Stidger, William L. EDWIN MARKHAM.
Official biography. Abingdon Press. $2.50.

April 20-21

Blanco, Antonio de Fierro. THE JOURNEY OF "THE FLAME."
An account of one year in the life of Señor Don Juan Obrigon, known as "The Flame." Houghton. $3.

Brooks, Van Wyck. Ed. THE JOURNAL OF GAMALIEL BRADFORD.
Houghton. $4.50.

Kastein, Josef. A HISTORY OF THE JEWS.
Viking. $5.

Mackenzie, Compton. PRINCE CHARLIE.
Biography. Appleton. $2.

April 25-26

Morley, Christopher. MANDARIN IN MANHATTAN.
Poetry "trans. from the Chinese." Doubleday. $1.75.

Ratchford, F. E. and DeVane, W. C. Eds. LEGENDS OF ANGRIA.
Early writings of Charlotte Bronte. Yale Univ. Press. $3.50.

Indian Tribes of the Southwest *was written by Mrs. White Mountain Smith* (Hopi Girl, I Married a Ranger) *to give accurate information in readable form on the lives, customs, manners, and arts of such peoples as the Hopis, Navajoes, Apaches, Zunis, etc. Mrs. Smith knows these Indians intimately. To her an Indian isn't a Problem or a scientific specimen, but a person. Her writing consequently has the flavor of reality and the ring of authority, both in facts and in interpretations.* Indian Tribes *is a grand book for young people and for the general reader, as well as for the traveler in the Southwest. Illustrated by George Collins, and published in April by Stanford University Press at a price of only $1.50.*

April 28

Ferrero, Guglielmo. JULIUS CAESAR.
A re-writing, with new material, from author's five volume *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*. Putnam. $5.

During April

Bryant, Arthur. MACAULAY.
Portrait of the great historian. Appleton. $2.

Johnson, James W. ALONG THIS WAY.
Autobiography. Viking. $3.50.

Runciman, Steven. BYZANTINE CIVILIZATION.
General picture of the civilization of the Roman Empire during the period when its capital was Constantinople. Longmans. $5.

Sutherland, Lucy S. A LONDON MERCHANT, 1695-1774.
Merchant here described is William Braund. Oxford Univ. Press. $3.

Tschiffely, A. F. TSCHIFFELY'S RIDE.
Author rode some ten thousand miles in two and a half years, from Buenos Aires to Washington, D. C. Simon. $3.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

April 1

Graham, Abbie. THE GIRLS' CAMP.
A program book for girls. Woman's Press. $1.50.

April 5-6

Epstein, Abraham. INSECURITY.
A comprehensive study of Social Insurance. Smith & Haas. $3.50.

Fels, Samuel S. THIS CHANGING WORLD.
What the author has found to be the true values of life. Houghton. $2.

Robbins, Leonard H. CURE IT WITH A GARDEN.
Practical advice and suggestions by an experienced gardener. Houghton. $2.75.

April 7

Donham, Agnes S. SPENDING THE FAMILY INCOME.
A fundamental book on home economics—not a budget book. Little. $1.75.

Todd, Arthur J. INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY.
Analysis of the effects of industrialism on society. Holt. $4.

April 10

Loeb, L. B. and Adams, A. S. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL THOUGHT.
Regarding the neutron and the structure of the nucleus. Wiley. $4.

April 15

Clark, Sydney A. GERMANY ON FIFTY DOLLARS.
Informal and chatty guide. McBride. $1.90.

Howland, Hewitt. Ed. HUMOR BY VOTE.
Twenty of America's greatest humorists have voted for their favorite selection of humor. McBride. $2.50.

Ulman, Joseph N. A JUDGE TAKES THE STAND.
Processes and aims of present-day law. Knopf. $3.

April 17

Russell, Bertrand. THE CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS.
The causes of happiness and unhappiness. Garden City. $1.

When we read the MS of Memories of an Arizona Judge *we liked it a lot. But we didn't think other people would be interested, outside of Arizona. We were wrong. They are. Perhaps it's because, as the* Boston Transcript *says, Judge Sloan has given us "the true stuff of humanity," in which "Old Arizona is made a living thing." And the* New York Times *remarks that the book is "rich with memories of people and events and colorful with anecdotes of the frontier days. He writes in an easy, rapidly running narrative style that has both dignity and humor. He . . . . creates in the reader respect and admiration for the people out of whose toils and endurances . . . . Arizona was born." Published by Stanford University Press at $2.50.*

EVERY LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON EVER PUBLISHED. GET A PROSPECTUS FROM THE PUBLISHERS. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2960 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

April 20

Essad-Bey. G. P. U., THE PLOT AGAINST THE WORLD.
The mysterious organization behind the scenes of Soviet Russia. Viking. $3.

Newcomb, Rexford. THE COLONIAL AND FEDERAL HOUSE.
How to build or select a home. Lippincott. $3.50.

April 21

Ashenhurst, John M. and Ruth. ALL ABOUT CHICAGO.
Guide book. Houghton. $1.

Jacobs, Helen H. MODERN TENNIS.
The National Women's champion writes for both men and women, both beginners and experts. Bobbs. $2.50.

April 27-28

Ennis, George P. MAKING A WATER-COLOUR.
Descriptive handbook. Studio Pub. $3.50.

Garbedian, H. Gordon. MAJOR MYSTERIES OF SCIENCE.
Written by science editor of *N. Y. Times*. Covici. $3.75.

Havinden, Ashley. LINE DRAWING FOR REPRODUCTION.
How drawings should be executed for reproduction. Studio Pub. $2.50.

During April

Barclay, Shepard. WINNING AT CONTRACT WITH ANY PARTNER.
Appleton. $1.

Bogardus, Emory S. Ed. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PROCESSES.
Collection of addresses reprinted from Amer. Sociological Society Proceedings. Univ. Chicago Press. $2.50.

Hissong, Clyde and Mary. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING.
Winston. $2.

Kluver, Heinrich. BEHAVIOR MECHANISMS IN MONKEYS.
A study in comparative psychology. Univ. Chicago Press. $5.

Mathews, M. M. A SURVEY OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.
A brief account of English lexicography and the chief characteristics of the English dictionaries in common use. Oxford Univ. Press. $1.50.

Mercier, Louis J. A. THE CHALLENGE OF HUMANISM.
Oxford Univ. Press. $3.

Read, Conyers. Ed. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH HISTORY, TUDOR PERIOD.
Companion volume to the one on the Stuart Period. Oxford Univ. Press. $8.50.

Rivoira, G. T. LOMBARDIC ARCHITECTURE.
Its origin, development, and derivatives. Trans. from Italian by G. M. Rushforth. Oxford Univ. Press. $30.

Söderblom, J. O. THE LIVING GOD.
Lectures. Oxford Univ. Press. $5.50.

Taylor, Florence W. CULTURE IN ILLINOIS IN LINCOLN'S DAY.
An informal history of pioneer Illinois. Univ. Chicago Press. $2.

There has never been a book on American music like this one. Henry Cowell, brilliant young modernist, persuaded his usually inarticulate fellow-composers to set down their own opinions of their art and of each other. The resulting volume, American Composers on American Music, *will appear April 4 ($3.00). It is the first book on modern music—its technic, purposes, lines of development, and its creators—to be written by those creators themselves. For that reason it is authoritative—and extraordinarily interesting to anyone whose knowledge of music goes beyond piano-lessons-at-the-age-of-ten. Cowell's editorship gives unity and coherence to the work; his fellow authors supply plenty of emphasis. Stanford University Press, publishers.*

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At the Better Bookshops

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NEW YORK Boston Detroit | CINCINNATI Pittsburgh Kansas City | CHICAGO San Francisco Portland, Ore.

Zurcher, Arnold J. THE EXPERIMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.
Comparative survey of operation of democratic government in post-war Germany and in the Russian and Austro-Hungarian succession states. Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.

Selected Fiction

April 1

Cost, March. A MAN NAMED LUKE.
A surgeon is compelled through circumstances to answer for himself many questions we all ponder —have we lived before? . . . . Do we live again? . . . . Time . . . . and the meaning of Pain? Knopf. $2.35.

April 3

Colby, Merle. NEW ROAD.
The infancy and coming of age of a typical American community. Viking. $2.50.

April 5

Banning, Culkin. PATH OF TRUE LOVE.
By author of *Women of the Family*. Harper. $2.
Benson, Stella. PULL DEVIL, PULL BAKER.
Scene is a hospital in China. Harper. $2.50.
Eckstein, Gustav. KETTLE.
Novel dealing with the place of the artist in modern life. Harper. $2.50.
Shanks, Edward. QUEER STREET.
The Queer Street of this story is a modern Bohemia of London. Bobbs. $2.50.

April 7

Jensen, Johannes V. FALL OF THE KING.
Novel of the time of Christian II of Denmark. Holt. $2.50.
Stanley, May. BLUE MEADOWS.
A romance of three generations. Little. $2.

April 12

Nichols, Beverley. FOR ADULTS ONLY.
Humorous dialogues between the modern child and its parent. Doubleday. $2.

April 14-15

Gorki, Maxim. OTHER FIRES.
Continuing the action of *Bystander* and *The Magnet*. Appleton. $3.
Hemmer, Jarl. A MAN AND HIS CONSCIENCE.
Trans. from Swedish by F. H. Lyon. A sternly realistic picture of Finland before and after the Russian revolution. Liveright. $2.50.
Thompson, Edward. DAMASCUS LIES NORTH.
Gravely beautiful love story told against the background of Jerusalem. Knopf. $2.35.
Tucker, Nathaniel C. THE PARTISAN LEADER.
Americana Deserta series. Ed. by Carl Bridenbaugh. Knopf. $3.

April 21

Bradley, Mary H. OLD CHICAGO.
This is the fourth set in the "Old City Fiction Series." Appleton. $2.
Cleugh, Sophia. THE HAZARDS OF BELINDA.
Romance of the early eighteen hundreds. Houghton. $2.

April 28

Kester, Vaughan. THE PRODIGAL JUDGE.
North Carolina and Tennessee in the days of Andrew Jackson. Out of print for several years. Bobbs. $2.

During April

Bacheller, Irving. UNCLE PEEL.
Stokes. $2.
Nexo, Martin A. IN GOD'S LAND.
By author of *Pelle the Conqueror*. Special reinforced library edition. Peter Smith. $2.50.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Stefan Zweig. Viking.

Junior Literary Guild

IN THE MOUSE'S HOUSE AND RUNZEL PUNZEL (Primary Group). By Mathilde Ritter. Whitman.
THE CARPENTER'S TOOL CHEST (Intermediate Group). By Thomas Hibben. Lippincott.
JO ANN: TOMBOY (Older Girls). By Ellis Parker Butler and Louise Andrews Kent. Houghton.
THE ENCHANTED JUNGLE (Older Boys). By Isadore Lhevinne. Coward.

Literary Guild

ANDREW JACKSON: THE BORDER CAPTAIN. By Marquis James. Bobbs.

Religious Book Club

MEANING AND TRUTH OF RELIGION. By Eugene W. Lyman. Scribner.

Scientific Book Club

SCIENCE IN THIS CHANGING WORLD. By Julian Huxley and others. Century.

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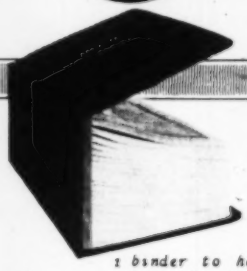

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